PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,013.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		....
13th "	CHINA	7912		....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March,
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5999	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 4th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 31st Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 1st Feb.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,937 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 31st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,720 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	31st Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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29th *January*, 1907.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 690	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsto	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Sue	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 35
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,900	" 21	Marc 4	" 15	Apl. 16
••	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc 1	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,368	" 19	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,

THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,) HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th January, 1907.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Whiteaway and Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. Standard Time, when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 23rd January, 1907, will be proposed for confirmation.

RESOLUTION.

"That the word "Registered" wherever it occurs before the word "Post" in clauses 71 and 172 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted."

By order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1907.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY, will take place in the School at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 5 P. M. The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. FULTON, has kindly consented to preside. All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

D. H. BRAND,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections :—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of "delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907" *read* "delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of "F. O. R. at Howrah" *read* "F. O. R. at Calcutta.'

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LEASES of all sites for boutiques in the Pearl Fishery Camp Marichchukkaddi will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION by the Assistant Government Agent Mannar at Marichchukkaddi, on TUESDAY, February 12th and following days if necessary.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. M. FOWLER.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 16TH JANUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 296 of 1906.

HALIMABAI, widow of CASSUM JOOSUB,
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA
and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, Mr. M. A. PATHERIA, the Receiver appointed herein has, on the 4th January, 1907, sold to BAI HAWABAI, widow of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA, the business of haberdashery, &c., carried on at Abdul Rehman Street under the name, style and firm of Joosub Haji Geega, including the outstandings due to the said firm and that the said business will, from the said date, be continued by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, under the same style or firm of Josub Haji Geega and our Client the said Receiver or the estate of Joosub Haji Geega shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that may be incurred by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, in connection with the said business or otherwise after the said date. All persons indebted to the said firm of Joosub Haji Geega up to the said date are hereby requested to pay to the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, the amounts due by them to the late firm.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys,
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

After winning a Woman's hand, a man sometimes finds himself under her Thumb !

YE FREQUENTERS OF MALARIAL DISTRICTS !

BEWARE ! Malaria steels a march on you, unless you can place your hand upon it and catch in time by using

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A SURE CURE for all kinds of Fevers, Positively eradicates Malarial Poison from the system, Prevents and cures Plague and Bubonic Fevers. Of all Chemists. Beware of Spurious imitations and substitutes.

MADON SONS & CO.,
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S
PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Thursday, the 7th February, 1907, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to an alteration in the regular lines of Worli Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

3. Recommending sanction to the payment of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition in addition to the compensation already sanctioned for a property at the junction of Nishanpada Road and Old Nagpada Lane.

4. Recommending sanction to the construction of a road to the reclaimed land at Deonar at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,310.

5. Recommending sanction to the cost of the street connections for the storm-water drains of private premises being met from savings in the Street Connection Grant.

6. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,200 to meet excess expenditure due to the acting arrangements made during the Executive Engineer's absence on a month's privilege leave.

7. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,735 to cover the cost of three new horses to be purchased for the Fire Brigade.

8. Recommending sanction to Mr. D. D. Daruwalla, Special Drainage Assistant Engineer, being paid the maximum salary of the post.

9. Letter from Mr. M. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy—Inviting attention to his letter regarding the erection of a market at the junction of Purbadevi and DeLisle Roads.

10. Notice of Motion from Mr. A. M. Tod—For requesting the Commissioner to replace the small main in Thomas Street by a 9" main and to continue the same up to Jamshed Bundar.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 41,000 for purchasing a Petrol Motor Engine and a Petrol Motor Tender with an escape and incidental charges.

12. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,675 to meet the cost of 50 benches for the use of the visitors to the Victoria Gardens.

13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 156-8-4 to meet the rebate due to the City Improvement Trust for 1904-05 in respect of the Kennedy Sea Face occupied by the Municipality for Plague purposes.

14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,300 to meet excess expenditure due to the grant for the maintenance of the Pumping Engine at Malabar Hill Reservoir being found inadequate.

Letters from the Commissioner—

15. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the strengthening of the Establishment for administering the Public Land Conveyance Act in the City of Bombay.

16. Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Bombay regarding the acquisition of a piece of Municipal ground at Mahim in connection with the quadrupling the B.B. and C.I. Railway lines North of Mahim Station.

17. Forwarding Quarterly Returns of Sick treated at the Maratha Arthur Road and Colaba Hospitals.

18. Forwarding the revised draft Bombay Hydro-Electric License which Government are prepared to grant to Messrs. Tata and Sons.

19. Reporting on the works that are being carried out by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways, Company, Limited.

20. Reporting on the causes of the subsidence on Gibbs and Walkeshwar Roads.

21. Reporting an excess of Rs. 437-11-0 over the estimated cost of acquiring plots of ground at Worli belonging to Mr. Manik Gopal.

22. Reporting the steps taken for preventing the old storm-water reservoir situated near the junction of Clerk Road and the Hornby Vellard from being an active breeding ground for mosquitoes.

23. (*a*) Government Letter—Stating that the estimated expenditure during 1907-08 in connection with the investigations of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the prevalence and causation of malaria and other fevers in Bombay will not exceed Rs. 10,000 and suggesting that Budget provision should be made for this sum.

(*b*) Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay—Requesting payment of a bill for Rs. 52-4-0 in respect of a notice published at the suggestion of the above-mentioned Committee.

24. Notice of motion from Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim—For obtaining joint opinion of two counsels as to whether a Councillor who has been absent from Corporation Meetings during three successive months without having the cause of his absence approved by that body does not *ipso facto* vacate his seat.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

25. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,115 to meet the cost of providing lamps to night-soil and cesspool carts.

26. (*a*) and (*b*) Letters from the Collector of Bombay—Offering a perpetually renewable lease of two plots of Government land at Islampura on certain terms (c) Standing Committee Resolution—Recommending sanction to the plots in question being leased on the terms mentioned by the Collector.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

27. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 241-15-0 to meet increments in the salaries of Police Ramosees for the months of October and November, 1906.

28. Forwarding correspondence regarding the inadequacy of tram-service, &c., and recommending that the Commissioner be requested to see that Clause 14 (i) of the Agreement made with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is complied with, and to urge on the Company the desirability of starting at busy hours special tram-cars at short intervals from junctions like Market, Money School, &c.

29. Forwarding papers on the complaint of Mr. M. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy regarding a nuisance arising from the overflow of sewerage from the night-soil depot, &c., at the junction of Elphinstone and DeLisle Roads and recommending sanction to the carrying out of certain works at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,195.

30. Letter from Mr. Anandrao R. V. Ranjit and others—Complaining of inadequate water-supply to houses at Girgaum Road, Girgaum Back Road, Kandevadi, &c.

Letters form the Commissioner—

31 Stating that the Scheme for the improvement of the area between Gilder Street and B. B. & C. I. Railway Lines has been notified by the Improvement Trust and will be shortly sent up to Government for sanction.

32. Forwarding a quarterly return of houses visited, &c., for purpose of the Epidemic Diseases Act.

33. Government Letter—Requesting payment of certain amount due by the Municipality on the 31st March, 1905, for Police charges.

34—35. Notices of Motions from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—

(34) For proposing that the case for and opinion of Counsel (Mr. J. D. Inverarity) taken by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Attorneys to Dr. Sukhia, be considered and recorded ; for requesting the Commissioner to obtain opinion of Counsel on certain points on which Mr. Inverarity has refrained from advising ; and for forwarding the case and opinion to a Committee for reporting whether the rules pronounced by Mr. Inverarity to be inconsistent with provisions of Section 36 of the Municipal Act should be amended. (35) For obtaining a report as to whether any of the Municipal Officers drawing Rs. 200 and upwards per month are in any way involved in debt.

Letters from the Commissioner—

36. Reporting the measures necessary for removing the nuisance caused by the flooding of the compound of the Gold Mohur Castle by storm-water.

37. Forwarding the Draft License for the supply of electrical energy for traction purposes in Bombay which Government propose to grant to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and request ing the views of the Corporation thereon.

38. Reporting that the widow of Mr. Jamnadas Laloobhai has paid into the Municipal Treasury the sum of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of Smallpox Ward at the Arthur Road Hospital and requesting approval to the work of the constructing the Ward being put in hand.

39. Reporting as to special accommodation for female passengers in the New Electric Tram Cars.

40. Reporting as to the damage caused to the railing along the low level channels at Worli.

41. Reporting as to the inconvenience caused to pedestrians during the rains at (1) the junction of Bhoiwada, Elphinstone, Dadar and Suparibag Roads, and (2) at the junction of Curry and Suparibag Roads.

42. Reporting as to the accumulation of water by the side of the reclaimed Foras Tank.

43. Reporting as to the injurious effects of the emanations given off by the imperfect combustion of the petroleum used for motor conveyances in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

44. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of a plot of land, falling within the lines of the proposed road from Haines Road to Ripon Road, belonging to Mr. Sharifbhai Tharer at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,022-10-7 plus legal charges.

45. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,600 to meet excess expenditure in purchasing fodder for meat carriage bullocks.

46. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, budget transfer of Rs. 3,500 to meet excess expenditure in purchasing fodder for cattle brought for slaughter at Bandora.

47. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 730 to meet excess expenditure incurred for the removal of offal from the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

48. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,703-2-0 to meet an anticipated excess in the cost of coal required for the Love Grove Pumping Station.

49. (*a*) Letter from Mr. Gopal B. Palekar—Regarding the grant to him of a certificate in respect of service rendered by him in A Ward South Mint Road Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

(*b*) Standing Committee Resolution—Recommending that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

50. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000, to be subsequently adjusted against Budget grants or cash recoveries, for the purchase of Stores during the current year.

51. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 58,860 to meet a portion of the cost of carrying out the measures sanctioned for preventing leakage from the Bhandarwada Reservoir.

52. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 600 to meet excess expenditure incurred for erecting a large number of new stand-pipes for the public.

53. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1,000, to meet excess expenditure for lighting the Municipal Offices.

54. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer Rs. 5,000 to meet excess expenditure in purchasing fodder for the Drainage Department bullocks.

55. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 10,000 to meet excess expenditure in purchasing fodder for Health Department (Conservancy Branch) bullocks.

56. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 10,000 to meet excess expenditure in purchasing fodder for the Health Department (Halalkhore Branch) bullocks.

57. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from 4th to 23rd January 1907.

58. Joint Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting.

Letters from the Commissioner—

59. Forwarding Health Officer's Report for the 4th Quarter of 1906.

60. Regarding the improvement of Fort North.

61. Reporting on the laying out of a new street from the end of Shaikh Memon Street to the north end of Cathedral Street.

62. Reporting on the leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

63. Regarding the relaying of the sidings and cross-over rails at Pydhoni.

64. Reporting on proposals to limit the minimum diameter of street drainage pipes to 9".

65. Forwarding Government Resolution on the question of demolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected along Kennedy Sea Face.

66. Regarding the raising of a loan for street improvement.

67. Forwarding papers relating to the drainage and other works carried out at House No. 74, Kavasji Patel Street.

68. Forwarding correspondence regarding the conduct of certain licensed plumbers in refusing to do the work of repairs to the water service pipe of a rate payer.

69. Government Letter—Regarding the adjustment of Police charges and the cost of Medical Relief in the City.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

70. Regarding the future permanent constitution of the Health Department.

71. Regarding amendments of the City Improvement Trust Act.

72. Regarding proposed Tramway extensions in the City.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1907.

W. JACKSON, TURF ACCOUNTANT

28, ESPLANADE, ROAD,
2ND FLOOR,

ON THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

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WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts. Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box. 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box	" 4	Stalls (carpeted seat)	" 1
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Madame HESTER OTWAY Madame HESTER OTWAY

WILL GIVE TWO CONCERTS
ON
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AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Under the Patronage of
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AND
THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND LADY JENKINS.

TICKETS :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Re. 1.

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AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods, Shop Furniture, Electric Lights and Fan, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37 Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Buildings by order of the concerned, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of woollen and cotton piece-goods, such as all wool colored venetian, coatings, cashmeres, serge, corkscrew, alpacca, worsted black and colored Italians, white and colored guaze, cricket and tennis flannels, striped calico Holland canvas, satin drills, khakee cloth, white shirtings, velvets, ready-made suits, coats, trousers, overcoats Railway rugs, woollen mauds, neckties, bows, collars, hats, bonnets, socks and stockings, bone and other buttons, cotton and silk thread, handkerchieves, shop furniture, such as cupboards, shelves, show cases, hat and book stands, clocks, tin trunks, hat and cash boxes, Holdalls, leather bags and trunks, iron safe, electric light and fan, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 8th prox., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Post Office, 2nd floor Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by Devji Canjee and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, such as Wardrobe ; chiffoniers, teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush. Cabinets and chiffoniers, marble-topped tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marbletopped dressing and wash-hand tables revolving office table, wind proof table lamp, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome engravings, etc., the property of E. R. JARDINE Esq., Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 30TH, JANUARY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immovable Property at 2nd Kumbhar-wada Street, out of Fort,

Messrs. SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co, will, by order of Marwadi Gulabchand Kostoorji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Ramji Hira and Krishna Bhoka selly by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th day of January, 1907, at 6-30 the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kumbharwada 2nd Street, in the City and Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279, New No, 9726, Old Survey No. 2-163 and New Survey No. 5621 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7679 and Street No. 26269 and bounded as follows—That is to say: On the east Kumbharwada ; Road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Harichand Jeewanji, and on the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Jammal, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Munchershaw B Chothia, Attorney for the vendors or from the Undersigned.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of Household furniture at White House, Apollo Bunder, of Mr. A. Shilling advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, is postponed; and the sale of same will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th prox. at our Rooms when the goods will be received.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price :—Rs. 2.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. bost Rs. 13-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery, Real and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8033. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Medows Street.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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	Rs.
MOTOR-CAR SHED ; wooden frame ; iron roof	50
"GEM" WATER-STILL ; unused ...	20
DUMB-JOCKEY ; pony size, unused ...	15
SADDLE-STAND, teak, small ...	2

Offers considered.

Rev. L. M. HASLOPE,
Satara.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SPORTSMEN PLEASE.

ENTRUST us the curing and dressing of Skins and mounting of Heads as Trophies of all your Games.

All orders for dressing skins, etc., promptly executed.

Write for Catalogue with Testimonials to

V. FRANCIS & Co.,
Practical Taxidermists,
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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A PARSI or NATIVE MANAGER for the Railway Refreshment Room at Adra, quarters free, Pay according to qualification with commission on sales. Previous experience as Railway Refreshment Room Manager and Caterer essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to

THE PRESIDENT,
Adra Station Committee,
District Manbhum, Adra.

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STUDENTS to the Study of Sauter's Electro-Homeopathy by Correspondence or personal attendance.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
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Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property situate at Duncan Road advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one large telescopic dining table, with iron srew dining room chairs, large sideboards, drawing room suites lined with velvet cushion, Chesterfield sofas, drawing room, large size cabinets single and double door mirror almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one teak and blackwood revolving top, writing table with master key, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets. etc., etc., the property of S. A. Nathan, Esq. (changing his residence.)

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1907, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Top Floor, of the Elphinstone College, next to Army and Navy, and opposite the King's Statue, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, made to order household furniture by Roberts and others. rich glass, crockery, and platedware, large dining table and chairs, large side-board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and ornaments, marble top centre table, Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging, table and hall lamps, large writing table large size glass door book presses. rich oil painting and oleographs, single and double bedsteads dressing and wash-band tables, reclining sofas, gass-door almyrahs, cloth and hanging presses, bicycle large cooking stove, China matting copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of M. Macmillan, Esq., Principal, Elphinstone College.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1907, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Queen's Road behind the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and wash-band tables, brass and iron single and double beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Lieut, Col. G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 30th JANUARY, 1907

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12
Slippers Rs. 2-4.
TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Trunks, from Rs. 26; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.
Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken
J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	94 3/4	=	plus 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 11/16	=	— 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1/2	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	31 5/8	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	....	=	.....
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·22	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·51 3/4	=	"
New York Demand	....	=	....
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 3/4 "	=	"
6 months sight Bank Bills	4 3/8 "	=	plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/4	=	plus 1/8
7 day market loans	4 7/8	=	plus 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s 4 3/16d,

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3/4 sellers
WHEAT—
A float for U. K. 1,990,000.
Red Karachi 31 1/2 New terms Feb.-Mar. sellers firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 45 1/2 Mar.-April sellers firm
Brown 41 1/2—March-April buyers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Camberwell," "Sindia," "Hatern," "Schwarzenfels."

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day. Quiet and prices easier, 2d to 4d lower.

IN LIVERPOOL—	
Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·91 plus 1
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	steady

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·55	5·52	5·50
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·50	5·49	5·48
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·46	5·41	5·38
plus 3	plus 4	plus 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	56,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Do. do. Continent	33,000

IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·00	
Futures, month of March	9·48	— 2
Do. month of July	9·65	— 1

Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 9/16+1 1/16
Futures, month of March	10·28+2
Do. month of July	10·31+1
Tone at close	barely
Silver at New York	68 1/4—1/4
Demand Bills New York	4·85 3/8—1/8

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28 January :—

Cotton	19,515	bales.
Wheat	6,388	cwts.
Linseed	1,021	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,467	"
Gingellyseed	8,411	"
Poppyseed	15	"
Groundnuts	1,365	"
Castorseed	2,385	"
Rice	3,716	"
Myrabollams	1,071	"
Cottonseed	32,946	"
Mowraseed	nil	"
Gram	3,728	"
Jowar	1,783	"
Maize	35	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,52,324	from Australia
Gold Coin	Rs. 20,000	from Hongkong
Silver Bullion	Rs. 85,023	from Do.

Ex s. s. "Sunda".

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Advices from home show little change in the cotton quotations to-day. The local market is quiet but steady with a small demand for forward deliveries at about yesterday's rates. The lunar eclipse, which occurred this evening was the cause of a very poor attendance at Colaba this afternoon, and business was checked thereby.

Sterling exchange is slightly firmer to-day, but we hear of little enquiry from either buyers or sellers at current rates. The Rupee Paper and Share bazaars were closed this afternoon. A fair business was done in the Paper market this morning at our quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d. to 5/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32d. to 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 19/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	141
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161
Shanghai 30 do. do.	220 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	148⅞

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 96 15 0
1st Settlement, 31st January	" 96 15 0
2nd Do. 27th February	" 97 5 0

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th Jan.	5	per cent·
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th do.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15th Jan.	9	do.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs. 7-6-0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,

[illegible] Cawnpore, Ready	Rs. 7-2 0
Do. Delhi Forward April-May	Rs. 7-3-0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 10-4-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-6-0

Castorseed —[illegible] dull.

Ready	Rs. 39-8-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 34-8-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed	Rs. 49-0-0
25 " "	Rs. 48-0-0
50 " "	Rs. 47-0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 41-8-0

Wheat.—Tone quiet.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-6.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. 3. (Ry. terms)	169	158	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	174	164	..	do
S. Punjab M G	174	164	..	do
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	205	199	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	188	182	..	do.
Julgaum (M G)	191	184	..	do
Akola Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	204	198	..	do
Karanja do	203	197	..	do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	216	210	..	do
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	214	208	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	222	216	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	252	..	238	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	181	171	..	Ready.
(M. G.) Barampore	202	194	..	do
M. G. Wardor Hinganghat	223	217	..	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	34,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·54	5·50	5·49
— 1	— 2	— 2
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·48	5·48	5·47
— 2	— 1	— 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·45	5·40	5·37
— 1	— 1	— 1

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. writing from Hongkong on January 11 report on the Yarn Market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 28th December, 1906. From a number of causes, which will be presently enumerated, our yarn market has exhibited no signs of improvement. The inability of the market to regain any elasticity is due among other causes, firstly, to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange with India Secondly, the scarcity of rice in some of the consuming districts restricts the purchasing power of the natives in the interior. And, lastly the near approach of the China New Year is responsible for the fact that dealers are chary of entering into any fresh commitments, attention being wholly concentrated upon the settlement of accounts which is the universal custom with Chinese merchants and traders of all classes alike. The forthcoming yearly settlement has also had the effect of weakening the market through the anxiety of importers to quit their holdings so as to take advantage of the comparatively favourable rate of exchange ruling at the moment. Hence importers parted with portions of their stocks at a concession in price of from dollar 1 to dollars 3 per bale on last mail's quotations.

During the fortnight under review sales of almost every count of the Bombay mills' productions have been recorded. We have been unable to trace the origin of these sales. Whether the transactions, which have transpired, are on account of yarn imported from India in first hands, or of purchases by Chinese dealers whose failures have thrown the stock back on the hands of importers, or their compradores, it has not been possible to ascertain. The fact remains, however, that sales have actually taken place.

In "yarn circles" the advent of the opening of two new firms of Chinese dealers has been talked about. It is anticipated that these two yarn dealing firms will commence business towards the end of the current month, or at the beginning of China New year. We wish them a fresh lease of life of vigour and prosperity.

No. 20s—A fair business is reported at a decline of $1 to $2 per bale.

No. 16s—Selected threads found buyers at current rates.

No. 12s—A moderate business has been done in selected threads at a decline of $ 1 to $ 2 per bale.

No. 10s—Cheap prices induced business, simply in the hope of getting better rates after the China New Year.

No. 8s—Remains neglected.

No. 6s—Only trifle business was done.

The market closes steady.

Sales during the past fortnight :—15 bales of No. 6s.; 2,885 bales of No. 10s.; 425 bales of No. 12s.; 155 bales of No. 16s. and 1,090 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 4,570 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers Kutsang and Japan (from Calcutta), and Ischia, Kagoshima Maru and Arcadia (from Bombay), of about 4,000 bales.

Shipments :—About 5,700 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 140,000 bales (including the former sales pushed back on the hands of the importers).

Exchange :—We quote, to-day, as under :—

India T. T. at Rs. 166¾ per cent.	
India Demand at Rs. 167¼ per cent.	
London T. T. at Sh. 2.3d=$	
London Demand at Sh. 2.3 1/16d.=$	
Shanghai	at Tls. 73=$ 100.
Silver	at 31⅞d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reported from Shanghai dated January 5 :—

Since we published our last report the Yarn market has been quiet and weak owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays occurring during the interval. There has been a decline of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 a bale in all counts. Various reasons have been given for the unwillingness of the Chinese to buy yarn in large quantities. The two principal ones are—first, that a good many of the Chinese dealers find themselves unable, through some cause or causes not known to us at present, to clear their previous stocks; and, second that they fear lest the market will become still weaker on account of the strong forward exchange. We, however, expect to see better and larger sales after the Chinese New Year which falls on the 13th of February.

No. 10s. have met with attention from Szechuen only, which has bought about 900 bales at a reduction of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale.

No. 12s. Kiukiang has purchased about 300 bales at a decline of Tl. 1 to Tl. 1.50 a bale.

No. 16s. Kiukiang has been the only port to buy this count. About 100 bales have changed hands at a reduction of Tl. 1 to Tl 1, 50 a bale on the previous quotations.

No. 20s. have been in great demand for Szechuen, Kiukiang and Hankow, which, at a decline of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 a bale, took about 1,100 bales.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight abou 2,700 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 12,750 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 100,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 50,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T. T.	Rs 228 3/4	per	Tls.	100
" Hongkong	"	Tls. 73 7/8	"	$	100
" London	"	3s. 1d.	per Tl.		

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 33.

It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 7th March and will conclude with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Thursday the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 30,
143 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions in making up detecting and repairing faults of the Le Clanche cell, also practical illustrations on the D R F Instrument at the B V A Club at 7 p.m. on Wednesday (to-day) the 30th instant all officers, N C O's, and specialists should attend this lecture.

E E Co—Wednesday (to-day) the 30th instant.

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for manning defence Light station.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 30.

466 Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 2nd February - Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of the Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 3 25 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the train leaving to the following timings daily :—

From Santa Cruz.. 9-4 and 9-40 a. m.
From Colaba .. 4-55 p. m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued at the Orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant.

Adjutants Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant, and open in Camp on the 1st proximo.

467 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a. m.

468 Captain A R Sharp will be temporarily attached to "C" Company until further order.

469 Command. Captain A R Sharp takes over charge of "C" Company from this date.

470 Transfer No 4212 Corpl F T Gidney is transferred from "A" to "C" Company with effect from this date.

471 Leave The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence from the 29th January to 31st March 1907 to No 5907 Lce Corpl J W Petterson, "C" Company.

472 There will be a meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 31st instant at 7 p m All are requested to attend.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 198, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Chemists, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHARPLES—January 12, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Alfred George Sharples, aged 56 years and 3 months, E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapara.

KEMP'S
DIARIES,
ARE NOW IN STOCK.
7 DAYS TO A PAGE
8 Annas each only.

"A most useful publication."
PUBLISHED BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 11-16m.; Low water, 5-28m., 5-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Westralia Mount Morgans Syndicate, 18, Esplanade Road, 5 p.m.
Royal Garrison Artillery Sports, Colaba.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—The Chief of Miraj, attended by a number of followers has arrived in Bombay, and is putting up in a bungalow at Pedder Road.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society, will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. The paper to be read is "Note on the Ceremony of Initiation performed in Indigenous Schools as distinguished from Government Schools," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

POLICE NOTICE.—One steal trunk, containing clothing, &c., and some gold rings, one zink bucket, containing some utensils, lamps, etc., one cycle pump, one canvas bag, containing some note-books, etc., some utensils, two umbrellas, some books, packet of heel tips, a sweet oil tin, one wooden table, bicycle frame without wheels and one sack of coal, have been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Sydney," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday the 2nd February, Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 8-30 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius via Karachi per extra s. s. "Secunder" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd February 1907. Note.—Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office on Saturday the 2nd February 1907, up to 6-30 p.m.

ACCIDENT TO A MARINE ENGINEER.—When the steamship "Tokio" was between Aden and Bombay on the 21st instant, a serious accident happened an board the ship. It appears that Mr. G. Boumgartel, a German, aged 32, an assistant engineer, was engaged in drawing keresine oil from a pipe leading to the engine-room, when the oil exploded. The assistant engineer was knocked down and was seriously injured about his face, chest and arms. He is at present detained in the European General Hospital, where he is progressing favourably. The cause of the accident could not be ascertained.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	The New Colonial	Hall
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Intermezzo	Aerial	Ord. Hume
Selection	Toreador	Caryll
Valse	Love Land	Holbymann
Andante	Eventide	Myddleton
Gavotte	Olympia	Burns
Two Step	Feather Queen	McKinley

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices in Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

FIRE INSURANCE OF THE TRUST'S CHAWLS.

Consideration was given to a circular memorandum by the Chairman, asking for the orders of the Board on the question of fire insurance of the Board's chawls.

Several offers of rates of insurance were discussed, but it was eventually resolved that the chawls should not be insured.

THE BLOT ON THE SEA FACE.

Consideration was also given to the Government resolution, in the Public Works Department, regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of demolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected along the Sea Face. The resolution was laid on the table.

A memorandum from the Trust Engineer intimating that plots A, B, C, D and E, on the Chaupati Estate were handed over to Captain Burke of the Political Department for temporary use in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, was also laid on the table.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, disposed of the several challenges yesterday, raised by different candidates in the "C" ward. As a result of the enquiry, about a hundred votes were placed to the credit of Messrs. Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and they were declared duly elected, Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestonji Master had his number of votes increased by 24, from those of Mr. Motilal Sevaklal whose powers-of attorney were challenged. But that did not improve his position. As other contests were chiefly among the successful candidates, it was agreed by the parties not to waste an time, and so the Commissioner closed the enquiry as regarded the "C" ward election. The results of the "B" ward contests are expected shortly.

A JOLLY SPREAD
of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
made by
BROWN & POLSON
Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHROFFS FINANCING A COTTON MERCHANT.

Appeal in the High Court.

Yesterday in the Appeal Court, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard an appeal in the case of Raja Gokuldas Khushalchand and others against Passoo Dewsi and others from a decree of Mr. Justice Batchelor, dated 12th October 1905, whereby he dismissed the suit as against Dewsi Canjee, one of the defendants in the original suit. The present respondents are the heirs and legal representatives of Dewsi Canjee, and the present appeal was filed against them. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tybjee, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and appellants, Raja Gokuldas and others; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., appeared for the respondents, Passoo Dewsi and others, the heirs and representatives of Dewsi Canjee.

As originally framed, the suit was brought against two defendants, the Bank of Bombay, and Lukhmidas Naronjee, who traded as a muccadum in the name of Sunderjee Keshavjee. The plaint set out that the plaintiffs were commission agents, shroffs and bankers, that the second defendant carried on business as a muccadum and also traded in cotton on his own account; and that in January 1903 the plaintiffs agreed to finance the second defendant in respect of certain cotton which he was desirous of purchasing in the name of Damodar Jivraj. In pursuance of this agreement, many bales of cotton were purchased and paid for by the plaintiffs, and these bales were delivered to the second defendant, a muccadum for the plaintiffs, he passing receipts for the goods. Shortly before the institution of this suit, the plaintiffs came to know that, out of 715 bales purchased by them and entrusted to the second defendant, the latter had purported to pledge 456 bales with the defendant's Bank. The remaining 259 bales also came into the godowns claimed by the defendant's Bank under the aforesaid pledge, and it was claimed that the Bank was responsible to the plaintiffs in regard to these 259 bales also. It was charged that the Bank had not acted in good faith, and it was contended that, in any event, the plaintiffs were entitled to the marshalling of the various pledges made by the second defendant to the bank, so as to throw upon the bales properly belonging, and lawfully pledged, the primary liability to satisfy the Bank's claims against all the cotton pledged. After the plaint had been affirmed, a paragraph was added, in which the plaintiff said that they had discovered that the third defendant Dewsi Canjee, was a partner with the second defendant in his muccadum business, and that they therefore claimed that the third defendant was equally with the second defendant, liable to them in respect of the transactions, the subject matter of the suit.

Subsequent to the filing of the suit, the 456 bales in dispute were sold by arrangement and fetched Rs. 45,713-2-8. The defendant's Bank had settled with the plaintiffs by paying eleven annas in the rupee on this sum, that is Rs. 31,427-12-10, in regard to the 456 bales, while denying all liability in respect of the 259 bales; and the Bank had been removed as a party from the record. The second defendant became an adjudicated insolvent, and having been criminally convicted of misappropriating the cotton in dispute, was undergoing imprisonment. Thus the actual controversy was between the plaintiffs and the third defendant, Dewsi Canjee, and the latter had filed his written statement in which he denied all knowledge of the transactions, and alleged that he never carried on business in partnership with the second defendant, either in muccadami or otherwise. The suit, as it then stood, was to recover the difference between the plaintiffs' total and the sum paid to them by the Bank and the parties went to trial upon twenty-one issues. The principal questions which arose before Mr. Justice Batchelor were—(a) At the time of these transactions, to whom did the goods in the suit belong? (b) At the time of the transactions, was there a subsisting partnership between defendants 2 and 3? (c) Even if there was a subsisting partnership, would defendant 3 be liable to the plaintiffs? His lordship considered the case as against defendant 3, for it was against him only that the suit retained its controversial character. The result was that, as against defendant 3, the suit was dismissed with costs. As against defendant 2, the suit was proved partly by his own admission and partly by the other evidence; nor did he contest his liability. Therefore, against defendant 2, there was a decree for Rs. 17,896, with costs and interest; but as he was insolvent, the execution of the decree was stayed.

It was argued for the plaintiffs that the judge of the lower Court erred in holding that defendant Dewsi Canji never carried on any business with defendant 2 and that he should have held that Dewsi Canji was a partner with defendant 2 in all his muccadamage transactions. The judge erred in holding that defendant 2 did not act as muccadam to the plaintiffs in respect of the transaction in question. The judge should have held that respondent Dewsi Canji was liable jointly with defendant 2 in respect of the cotton held by him as muccadam to the plaintiffs; and that he was liable as bailee for not delivering the cotton to the plaintiffs; and further that he, as partner of the second defendant, was liable for the fraudulent disposal by the latter of the cotton received by him as muccadam.

Arguments were heard during the day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR RS. 1,440.

THE full Bench of the Small Cause Court composed of his Honour, the learned Chief Judge Mr. R. M. Patel and the learned second judge, Mr. Donald, disposed of yesterday a suit instituted by Plaintiffs Koodonmull Panychand and 2 others, against the Defendants Partap Anichand and Sesmal, for the recovery of Rs. 1,440, being money lent and advanced to the Defendants.

The original suit was heard by the Chief Judge who dismissed it with costs. Being aggrieved by this decision, Mr. Warden, on behalf of the Plaintiffs, applied for a rule to have the judgment of the Court of the first instance set aside. Accordingly the appeal was heard by the Full Bench yesterday.

The circumstances of the case were that on the 29th December 1905, the Plaintiffs had advanced to Defendants the sum of Rs. 1500 to enable them to make a loan of Rs. 400, to one Jehangir Kawasjee Bailiff and his wife on deposit of title deeds of certain property. The defendants had agreed to pay interest at 9 per cent per annum. The money so received was paid by the Defendants to Jehangir Kawasjee Bailiff and his wife and a bond taken from them. The Plaintiffs were informed and believed to be true that Defendants have received back the whole amount of principal, and interest due on the bond executed by Jehangir Kavasjee Bailiff and his wife. Plaintiffs therefore instituted a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 1,440 after deducting the amount previously paid to them by the Defendants.

On behalf of the Defendants, it was contended that as regards the loan to Jehangir, his own endorsement of the notice was sufficient to prove the truth of the matter. The books of the Plaintiffs were false as was proved by the testimony of their own witnesses. Plaintiffs' Rozmel (day book) was not regularly kept and was not consistent with facts. Reviewing the evidence at length and considering the circumstances of the case and the way in which marwaris keep their books of account, the full Court decided that the statements of the Plaintiffs were not true. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial of Perrett.

SENTENCE PASSED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, delivered judgement in the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the service of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of relaying the tramway track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,704, and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, prosecuted, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Metha, solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Binning and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Barristers-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Reginald Tyler and Charles H. Hannabuss, and Mr. Lane, Barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company.

The magistrate in course of his decision said :—"Three questions arise for determination :—

(1.) Was Tyler enterested with the funds of Messrs. J. G. White and Co., at the Chartered Bank?

(2.) Were the circumstances such, that if Tyler had made the three payments of Rs. 3,654-8-0, Rs. 5,704, and Rs. 6,615, with full knowledge of the facts, he would have committed criminal breach of trust, as a servant?

(3.) Did accused abet the offence of criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of the three payments abovementioned?

I have no hesitation in answering all three questions in the affirmative. With reference to the first point there is practically no dispute. The fact that Tyler as construction superintendent was in charge of the funds of Messrs. J. G. White and Co., and operated on their account was deposed to by him in evidence, his statement was corroborated by the accountant Hannabus, and by the exhibits in the case, and the allegation was allowed to pass without cross-examination. In dealing with the second point, it is established in my opinion, that fictitious deliveries of material took place to an enormous extent, and I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Walker's calculations. It is true, as elicited in cross-examination, that he had no personal knowledge of the operations carried on between February and June, but he bases his conclusions not only on his past experience of similar work, but also on the contract drawings and on his subsequent work in Bombay in connection with the same construction. In his adoption of 1 ft. 6 inches as the depth, he is corroborated by Moreshwar Jagunath Datte, who deposes to the fact that the accused instructed the overseers that the depth was to be kept to 18 inches, and if the presence of stones caused a variation, such variation is, in my opinion, compensated for by the fact that no allowance was made by Mr. Walker for the 2 ft centres referred to by Mr. Datte, the margin which he gives. His maximum of 5,757 brass was moreover obtained, on the assumption that none of the material excavated was re-used, but Mr Tyler, whose calculations point to a maximum of 5,743 brass, states that a further deduction of 25 per cent. should be made in respect of the old material, bringing the total down to 4,304 brass.

While the circumstantial evidence thus establishes, with reasonable certainly, that 12,000 brass, or thereabouts, were never delivered, there is evidence to show that a certain quantity was delivered in the regular course of business. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy deposes to the fact of 4,144 brass being supplied to Messrs. J. G. White and Co., through the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. The contractors, Rowji Sojpal and Appaji Khanderav from whom the materials were purchased stated that their books would verify the figures, which they gave, and their evidence was further corroborated by the receipts, exhibits 2a. 2b. 2c. 2d. 2e. and 2f. given in respect of materials, by J. G. White and Co., and attached to their bills. There is also in my opinion reason to believe that the 253 brass, alleged to have been delivered by Vithal Sayana, were in fact delivered. Vithal Sayana gives details as to the dates on which, and circumstances under which the materials were delivered, and the fact that the accused had on a previous occasion caused him a loss of Rs. 20,000 in respect of a contract with the Improvement Trust, would, in my opinion, render him less likely to attempt to commit fraud on J. G. White and Co., who had for their assistant superintendent the accused. It therefore follows that of the maximum figure of 5,000 brass or thereabouts, over 4,000 brass are traced to definite consignors. It is now necessary to consider a class of bills, initialled by the accused, connected, with a particular individual, viz Abdulla Shah, and purporting to relate to the delivery of 7,000 brass or thereabouts to J. G. White and Co. viz, the bills comprised in exhibits B. C. D. E. and P. The first point which attracts attention is the fact that these bills relate to 7,000 brass more than the maximum quantity delivered. The second point is, that beyond the bills themselves and the fact that payment was made, there is no evidence to establish the fact, that the goods weve delivered by a *bona fide* contractor. Abdulla Shah has admitted that the writing on exhibit P is his, and Mahomedkhan bin Chand Khan had admitted that he signed exhibits B.C.D.E., but unlike the bills submitted by Rawji Sojpal, by Appaji Khanderao and by Vithal Sayana, no person has come forward prepared to prove from his books or by receipts similar to exhibit 2a, that the goods were delivered. Further than this, the evidence shows that the alleged contractor who signed one set of bills was a billiard marker, and the person who signed the other set of bills was a butler and stores muccadam. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am of opinion that there can be no doubt that if Tyler had made payments, relating to exhibits B. D. E., with full knowledge of the facts, he would have been guilty of criminal breach of trust as a servant. And this leads to the last question, viz., whether accused abetted the offence of criminal breach of trust as a servant. In this connection I believe the evidence of Tyler and Hannabus, supported as it is by that of Moreshwar Datte and Vithal Sayana that powers were given to the accused to order goods, as they were required, and that he was responsible for the proper carrying out of the orders and the supply of the materials. In my opinion the fact that Tyler and Hannabus could not speak the language of the contractors rendered an arrangement of this nature probable.

The evidence of Kaikhushrao D. Patel shows that a large number of contractors' chits, on which the bills are supposed to be based were kept on tables in accused's room, and I believe the evidence of Tyler and Hannabus that the chits for stone were missing soon after the accused left.

The evidence of R. J. McPhail and Byramji Nusserwanji Patel further shows that the bills were prepared for Abdullashah in the office of Gibbons and Co., of which the accused was the proprietor, and it has been seen that the bulk of the payments received in respect of exhibits B. D. and E. were rapidly transferred either to the account of Gibbons and Co., or to the accused's private account.

There is the extreme unlikelihood of persons in the position of Abdullashah and Mahomedkhan bin Chand Khan daring to undertake such colossal frauds as those in question, on their own initiative. The accused admits that Abdullashah was formerly his butler, but he states that he had always done petty contract work ever since he had known him. He endeavours to explain the fact of some Rs. 13,000, part of the proceeds of the bills (Ex. B. D. and E) being credited to his account or to Gibbons and Co., by the allegation that loans were made to Abdullashah as an old servant to help his brother-in-law in the contractor's business. Accused is unable to state how much was lent to Abdullashah or when the sums were repaid, and I disbelieve his statement. Although Abdulashah was in the position of an accomplice, I am of opinion that his statement that the only petty contract work he did, prior to this, was in connection with some work under the Improvement Trust, performed under the orders of the accused, for which Abdullashah signed bills but the accused received payment, is true. In my opinion it is also proved that accused, through the instrumentality of Abdullashah, his servant, desired to obtain the benefit of contracts with the Company, in whose service he was, and that in the course of his operations he issued bills, viz. (Ex. B. D. E.), and received payments for materials which he never delivered. Section 108 illustration (d) shows that a person may be guilty of abetting an offence although the person abetted acts in good faith. I convict the accused of all three charges. I sentence accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 500, on each charge, the last year to run concurrently. In default of payment of the fine I sentence the accused to undergo a further period of four months' rigorous imprisonment in respect of the whole fine of Rs. 1,500.

ABETTING PERRETT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Kursondes Chabildas heard the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Marooti Sookaram, a Hindu, with abetting T. W. Perret, lately assistant superintendent employed on the work of relaying tramway tracks in Bombay in the commission of the offence of the criminal breach of trust in respect of eight sums of money of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,225. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Vicajee F. Vicajee, pleaders, defended the accused. The charge against the accused related to eight bills which the accused had submitted to Messrs. J. G. White & Co, contractors for the work of reconstructing the tramway lines, for road metals alleged to have been supplied by him to the Company, and on the strength of which cheques to the total amount of Rs. 7,225 were paid to him on behalf of the Company between 1st May and 25th June 1906.

Mr. James Walker, the present construction superintendent on the works, deposed to the length of the tramway constructed up till June last, the total quantity of material required for the purpose, and the actual quantity charged for.

Mr. Reginald Tyler, formerly construction Superintendent on the works, deposed to his having signed the cheques paid to the accused. He said he signed the cheques on the strength of Perrett's initial on the bill submitted to him.

Vishnu Anant, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said the accused was employed under J. G. White and Co. as a mistry by Perrett on the tramway works in one of the Fort sections. Witness was also employed by Perrett as a cart checker under J. G. White and Co. in March, 1906. The works stopped in June. Witness [illegible] that a European gentleman came out from England to examine the accounts. That was in July or August. About that time witness went to Perrett's office one day. He saw the accused and Abdullashah there. Abdullashah was Perret's servant. He used to attend to Perrett's private affairs. Abdullashah and the accused went inside the room where Perrett was seated. Perrett also called witness in. Perrett told the accused and Abdullashah that a saheb had come out from England to examine the accounts. He asked them what they would say when questioned by the Saheb regarding the material supplied by them. Perrett so said : "I am an engineer and you may say the materials have been supplied. If you will make such statement nobody will give evidence against you. Tell him I am an engineer and know all about it." Abdullashah said : "I have supplied nothing." The accused said: "I have supplied a small quantity. What am I to do!" Perrett said: "Who will question you? I am the engineer." The accused and Abdullashah then left together. Witness remained in the office. Before the accused and Abdullashah left, Perrett also said to them: "Nobody will prove anything. I am the engineer." Perrett said nothing else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he was not a great friend of Perrett. He was simply his clerk. Perrtt did not treat him with special favour. Witness never sent him any presents in the shape of cigars, champaigne, &c. Nor did Perrett give witness any presents. He never exchanged confidences with the witness but treated him like other servants of the Company. Witness went into Perrett's room that day when the latter spoke to the accused and Abdullashah, as Perrett rang for him. Perrett did not tell witness why he rang for him. Perrett did not utter a word to him personally. Witness did not speak a word to him either. All this took place in the office of Gibbons and Co. The conversation between Perrett and the accused and Abdullashah was in Hindustani. It was carried on in an ordinary tone and not in whispers. Until the time the accused and Abdullashah left, Perrett did not speak to witness, nor witness to him. Witness did not know why he was called inside by Perrett. Witness came out of his own will when the conversation was over. Perrett was not in the habit of seeking witness's advice. Witness could not suggest any reason why he was called inside by Perret. It did not strike witness why he was called in. The prosecution against witness had been withdrawn. He did not know why. He did not go to Poona as the Police asked him to give evidence. He made a statement to the Police and subsequently the prosecution against him was withdrawn.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS IN BOMBAY.

Loyal Feeling to the Throne of Persia.

THE Persian Imperial Consul at Bombay, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, has addressed Mr. Ardasheer Meherban, President of the meeting that was held in Bombay by the Persian (Irani) Zoroastrians for the purpose of recording Votes of Condolence on the demise of the late Shah and of congratulation to his successor, forwarding copies of the messages received in reply from the Persian Foreign Minister. The following is a free translation of the reply to the message of condolence :—

"The Message of Condolence of the Zoroastrian subjects in Bombay of His imperial Majesty has been placed at the Feet of His Majesty, who has been pleased to condescend to accept it."

And the following is a free translation of the reply to the Message of Congratulation :—"The Message of Congratulation of the Zoroastrian subjects in Bombay of His Imperial Majesty has been placed at the Feet of His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to accept it."

The meeting consisted of about 500 Persian (Irani) Zoroastrians, and on the day on which it was held, all their shops and business places were closed as a mark of respect.

THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

Traces of Disturbance at Colombo.

THE seismograph kept at the Technical College, Colombo, recorded in a faint manner the earthquake at Kingston. Mr. E. Human, Superintendent of the College, states that at 3-33 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th, there were recorded three slight disturbances in quick succession. Asked how it was that such a severe and disastrous earthquake made only a slight impression on the instrument, Mr. Human said he was not prepared to say, except by pointing out that there might be a very severe and sudden disturbance in a certain locality, such as the wreckage of houses caused by a sudden volcanic eruption apart from the destroying effects of lava and hot ashes, and yet such a disturbance might not produce a world-shaking earthquake. Earthquakes might be divided into two classes, world-shaking earthquakes where the effects of a disturbance were transmitted as earthwaves throughout the whole globe, and earthquakes of a sudden and violent nature which are not transmitted far, but where the waves are kept within a certain radius. The fact that the local seismograph only faintly recorded the Kingston earthquake would in that way be explained. There was no reason to suppose that the instrument was not in proper working order at the time because the slight movements due to changes of temperature in the air locked up in the case of the instrument were recorded two or three hours after the earthquake happened. Therefore the seismograph was in a sufficiently delicate state of adjustment to have recorded the slightest disturbance. On the other hand, Mr. Human said the San Francisco earthquake produced large disturbances on the instrument and the last South American earthquake also gave large diagrams. Until information is received as to the effects on other seismographs on this side of the world it would not be possible with any degree of certainty to account for the way slight traces are recorded in Colombo. Mr. Human in the course of further conversation, stated that if he had been asked if an earthquake had been recorded between Saturday and Wednesday of last week he would have said no! The traces which he observed he considered at that time could not be attributed definitely to an earthquake. Now that the date and magnitude of the disturbance were known he could only say the slight traces were the only record the seismograph gave. He was of the opinion that the vibrations were too quick for the earthwaves to be transmitted far and consequently were possibly restricted to a certain area surrounding Kingston,

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in sveeral districts.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is considerably in excess of normal at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Surat and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Could and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Karwar, Masulipatam, Combatore and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Coloba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 22nd of January 1907 was 30,018. The height f observatory barometer eistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 at 9 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 and this will be higher or lower by .01 for each 40. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer eistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Metis, 2,167 tons, Captain R. Bemen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsin, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nerite, 1,453 tons, Captain W. Carrick, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Molony, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2,691 tons, Captain O. Parry, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Leith, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Barenfels, 3,646 tons, Captain F. Engelage, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Torridge, 2,474 tons, Captain W. H. Venning arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons, Captain C. K. Browne, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff &c. with a general cargo and Mr. W. H. Lawe as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Africa, 1,307 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 100 cases opium, 2 horses, Miss R. Kershaw as cabin and 444 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine	Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Black	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Loch	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 29.

Africa	1307	Cutbush	M M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin	H C Joseph
Ayuthia	614	Curtis	F F Cambell & Co
Banca	3794	LeMari.. D & E.	P & O Co
Barenfels		Engelage	Glass & Co
Binavon	2548	Thomson	Turner M & Co
City of Agra	3096	Browne	K Nixon & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley	M M & Co
Foyle	2?90	Barnes	A Montchroff
Forest Dale	2285	Noall	Cory Bros
Goodhope	2306	Harding	W & A Graham & Co
Hosence	993	Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Kasara	504	McDiarmed	M M & Co
Kuntsford	2889	Richardson	T M & Co
Loodiana	2123	Seddon	M M & Co
Lincolnshire	2567	Clarke	W & A Graham & Co
Malta	3899	Peters	P & O Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Stephanotes	2584	Goodridge	W & A Graham & Co
Simla	3828	Goldsmith	P & O Co
Sofala	2436	Shepherd ... Calcutta	M M & Co
Torridge	2474	Venning	
Williamstown	3224	Hill	B & P S N Co
Washington	2659	Janssen	Standard Oil Co
Zillah	3112	Peart	W and A Graham Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Petronica	3154	Smiltneck	Marseilles	3-2	T M & Co
B	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Japan	2-2	N Y Kaisha
C&R	Mombassa	3058	Stevenson	A'werp	3-2	M M & Co
K	Tokio	2481	Tarn	Hull	6-2	F Muir & Co
O	Arconia	2203	Galin	Genoa	5-2	F Morrison & Co
P	Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Antwerp	30-1	K N & Co

H W P D

	Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	29-1	Bo S N Co
	Satrunji	847	Ahmed	K'cht	29-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Okara	3439	Dogge	Kobe	31-1	M M & Co
2	Putiala	1921	MacLean	Z'bar	30-1	M M & Co
3	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	31-1	W & A G & Co
4	Simooni	2379	Rowe	Havre	3-2	K Nixon & Co
5	Conecliffe	2412	Pottinger	Newport	3-2	W & A G & Co
6	Clan Mcdougall	1976	Sterling	London	3-2	F Muir & Co
7	Bohemia	2311	Dabcovich	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyd's S N Co
9	Ilford	2789	Mckerlin		3-2	T Morrison & Co
12	Oceana	3504	Hayward	London	2-2	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	941	Hirst	Karachi	1-2	M M & Co
16	Longships	2?43	Sasker	N'port	3-2	W & A G & Co

M W D D

	Oriental	2085	Lewellin	Aden	3-2	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	City of Agra s	Browne	Cardiff, Dec 8
	Torridge s	Venning	Port Said, Jan 15
	Africa s	Cutbush	Koweit, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Colobaria s	LeGrand	Calcutta
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Dunkirk, &c
	Moblegard s	Wiig	Marseilles
	Helios s	Kundsen	Bangkok
	H M S Proserpine	James	Muscat

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Barenfels, Engelage, for Calcutta
" Nerite, Carrick, for Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Stephanotes, for Liverpool, &c
" Torridge, for Antwerp, &c
" Africa, for Persian Gulf
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co., s.s. Capri which left Bombay on the 17th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—15 bales wool, M Phandari, 40 bales wool, M Ratansi; 87 bales wool, R Rampratab; 37 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool, N Goculdas; 18 bales wool, J Moolchand: 80 bales wool, and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 39 cwt old metal, G A Hoosein, 113 cwt old metal, M Nathoo; 25 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 103 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool, J Kara

Simoom s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co

Knutsford s—900 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan; 10 bales wool, 2000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 19,000 cwt cotton seed, M Vulubdas, 4,000 cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,000 cotton seed, and 4,030 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 4,250 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 3,460 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 500 tons, manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 4,000 cwt oil cakes, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3,017 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 4,370 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—122 cwt turmeric J Ramji, 75 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 9 bales old gunny bags, Lowther and Co; 58 bales skins, R M Kooka; 60 cwt aloes socotrine, A H Mowji and Co; 250 bales skins B and A Graham and Co; 43 bales hides and skins H M A and A H Mahomed; 24 bales hides, B Esmail, 87 bales hides and skins, H N and H Essa; 4 cases curtains L B Bhootwalla; 37 bales sisal and 3 bales hemp, R A Willis

Clan Macdougall s—70 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 400 cwt horns R Kaderbhoy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Oceana s 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sasoon and co; 4,002 gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros

Longships s—406 mustarseed and 40 cwt ajmaseed, D H Parekh and Co; 4,534 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 35 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 206 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,534 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co

Petronia s—8,000 cwt groundnuts and 5,797 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers

Olympia s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Ilford s—2002 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Mombassa s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR LEITH.

Conscliffe s—4000 cwt cottonseed E Oomersey; 4000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowjee and Co; 2621 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Simoom s—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 70 bales hemp P Bhimji; 4202 cwt gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Benavon s—1000 cwt gingerseed A Blaschek and Co; 1802 cwt cottonseed, M Vulubdas.

Borderer s—280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mombassa s—229 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 330 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 224 bales cotton and 6877 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Torridge s—8402 cwt gingellyseed Jehangir and Co.

Clydesdale s—1980 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 8004 cwt gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and Co.

Ilford s—981 cwt gingellyseed Worman and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Benavon s—1401 cwt gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 10857 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams, A Abdul Carim and Co; 226 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 715 bales cotton by K Hurmukhrov and Co; 1345 bales cotton, and 5773 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—618 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Arconia s—10000 cwt teelseed, and 1850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—20 bundles moong matting F P Bhumgara.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—77 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 49 cwt beirabe, Kory.

FOR KOBE.

Okara s—48 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 203 bales cotton S Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co

Banca s—1,050 bales cotton, Bamji and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—25 cases condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825,
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1907.

INDIAN LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.

SIR RAYMOND WEST, than whom the Natives of this country never had a better friend, presided on Monday at a meeting of the East India Association, when Mr. Nasarwanji M. Cooper lectured on the Prospects of Indian Labour. Reuter, of course, does not tell us much of Mr. Cooper's lecture, beyond the fact that he indicated the various parts in the world in which Indian labour is, and will be appreciated, though South Africa and Australia want none of it. Mr. Cooper was undoubtedly right. But before the surplus labour of several parts of India turns its face across the seas it would be well if the Government of India sought to organise some means whereby labour could be more equally distributed over India. We remember Lord Curzon, in one of his Budget speeches, admitting that he had considered the question. He observed: "The employers of labour in India are in the habit of saying 'Here we are in great straits for want of labour in our mines, our factories, or our mills. On the other hand, only a few hundred miles away are thousands of able bodied persons, who are only being saved from starvation by the intervention of Government. Why does not Government spare its own pocket and, at the same time help us by moving these people from where they are not wanted to where they are?' Nothing, indeed, can sound more simple or proper. But nothing more difficult in practice." Lord Curzon found that in the first place, human labour and particularly native labour was not like a cartload of bricks or gravel, or stones which can be taken up here and dumped down there. In the second place Government and its officers had too much to do in times of famine to be able to convert themselves into a vast emigration bureau. That is true, but Government might prepare in times of plenty for effectual operations in times of famine. We know that, as our ex-Viceroy observed, for such a purpose close inquiry into the conditions of labour is wanted, also into the organisation of transport and protection of the labour when transported.

And Government declined to make the experiment, or even to hold the preliminary inquiry, preferring to shift the responsibility to capital. But it was the duty of Government to approach capital in the matter—or at least to assist it—especially when by doing so it could have relieved itself of an enormous burden of expenditure by transporting that labour and by protecting it after transportation. There is no famine at the present time and no prospect of it. But there is, in Bombay and elsewhere, a dearth of labour which Government might help to relieve before it either sends labourers across the seas or permits other Governments to take it. When our own wants have been supplied it will be time enough to think about Jamaica and British Guiana. As for Australia, the time will come when, from the territory within the tropical belt, an outcry for Indian, or Chinese, or any other cheap and efficient labour will be raised. But the time is not yet. So our surplus labour must turn its attention elsewhere. South Africa offers no objection to the indentured cooly. Every year between five and six thousand go there on indenture and after five years, come back with a good round sum of money. It is the "free Indians," wishing to settle there, who find themselves under shameful disabilities. And so long as a man merely goes there to work as an unskilled labourer, save a little money and return to the land of his fathers, the South African colonies will welcome him. Coolies are really no better off in the West Indies, though they might be if more of the labourers, at the termination of their indentures, chose to stay there. But somehow the regions Mr. Cooper recommends do not attract time-expired men nearly so much as South Africa, or as the northern territory of Australia might do if the country were only open to them. The West Indian islands are very far away and communication less easy than between India and the Australian and African colonies and labourers would greatly prefer these places if they were consulted.

Sir Raymond West, who pinned his faith to the spread of education, removing the barriers between the white and the coloured subjects of the British Crown, has, on more than one occasion referred to the same problem. At a recent meeting of the East India Association he declared that Great Britain had in its colonial policy embarked on a course that was indefensible on any ground of principle. It had let the tail wag the dog. He foresees the necessity for a change and, meanwhile, counsels patience. He would have British Indians—than whom there are no more law-abiding and loyal subjects—remember that reforms take time, that it took a long time to abolish slavery and that in England they have the sympathy of thousands, if not of millions of people, not only of those who had been in India, but of the great mass of the population; but that they were at present so tied down by refractive theories and an imperfect policy in the past that the existing obstacles can only be got over by gradual steps. That is true and the advice is excellent, but in the meantime is it too much to demand that the Government of India shall do something to relieve the dearth in one part of India by carrying labourers from overcrowded districts? Why cannot coolies be brought over to Bombay from Bengal on indenture, instead of their being deported to Jamaica? Manufacturers and the chiefs of industry would willingly pay the cost of transport. Several firms have at their own expense and at their own risk imported men. The Bombay mills are full of immigrants and many more might find employment at the present time when labour is scarce and prices rule high. In time of famine too there are almost countless operations on which work might be found for distressed persons. The many works of public utility which have become pressing needs in this city might be carried on as famine works and executed as efficiently, and more inexpensively than when undertaken at times like the present, when labour is receiving more remuneration than is its wont and than is its value. But before this experiment can be tried some time will have to elapse. These are the days of prosperity and of good wages. If the people were as enterprising as Sir Raymond West's idea of education may make them, they would turn to Bombay and its industries and leave the journey across the seas for future contemplation.

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THE PRICE OF A WHITE AUSTRALIA. At a meeting the other day of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Klaatsch, Professor of Human Anatomy of the Heidelberg University, read a paper reporting the results of his three years' researches amongst the black population of Tropical Australia. He said that he had noticed a close similarity between Australian aboriginals' skulls and those of primitive men in Europe, as was first pointed out by Professor Huxley. He was convinced of the importance of the Australian aboriginal in relation to the whole development of mankind. He expressed the opinion that only a land connection could explain their presence in Australia and he was in favour of the theory of existence in prehistoric ages of a central point, between Australia and Asia, from which in one direction had been distributed the Asiatic people and in another direction the Australian blacks. Professor Klaatsch claimed that in Northern Australia he had broken absolutely new ground in anthropological science and acknowledged the assistance he had received from missionaries in various parts. In doing so he observed that the close relation between science and practical religion would be one of the most important factors in assuring the future of the black population. Of the relations between the black people and the white in the sparsely populated Broome region of Western Australia, Professor Klaatsch painted a very gruesome picture. They could, he said, only be compared to the terrible state of affairs which prevailed in Tasmania between 1820 and 1830. The war against the aborigines which is going, he said, made it impossible for him to get into friendly touch with the numerous tribes around Wyndham, every white person being regarded with the dread that the natives attached to police officers, who, in their minds, were likened to dangerous animals. Excellent material for investigation, however, was found in the prison cells, where 73 aborigines were confined. He had witnessed the arrival of fresh prisoners, chained by the neck, in which condition they had been made to travel from 300 to 400 miles including the crossing of rivers, from the Sturt's Creek and Hall's Creek country, where alleged cattle-spearing had taken place. There was no doubt that cattle-spearing had been indulged in, but there was little or no justification for the course of retribution taken, for arrests were indiscriminately made. The police were paid by those interested to get as many blackfellows as possible, and they also captured young women, ostensibly for the purposes of evidence, but for what real reason everybody knew. In gaol the prisoners were treated well, and the chaining was confined to the feet or hands. Before Dr. Roth's report was issued they were chained by the neck even in goal. He had asked why comparative leniency was not exercised on the long trip down to Wyndham, and was told that it was impossible, as chaining by the feet was no sure deterrent in travelling. It was very hard to say in what way a correction of this sort should be exercised, exclaimed Professor Klaatsch and no one seemed prepared with a suggestion. But it appears that a white Australia is to be secured at no matter what sacrifice of humanity.

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JAPANESE TRADE IN NORTH CHINA. THE Japanese have definitely stated their intention to devote a large portion of their shipping to capturing the trade of North China, and the report of Mr. Ragsdale, United States Consul-General at Tientsin, shews to what extent they have succeeded. Japan first competed seriously in this direction at the close of the China-Japan war and since then has worked steadily towards the desired end. Last year she had to her credit a tonnage far greater than in any previous year save 1902 and 1903, and she promises to eclipse all annual records during the current year. In 1891 only eleven Japanese ships entered Tientsin with a tonnage of 8,560 tons. In 1903 the figures were 171 ships with 162,558 tons burthen. The recent war interfered with Japanese shipping, but the restoration comes with a renewed vigour, the figures being for the first six months of 1906, 107 vessels entered Tientsin of a total burthen of 133,008 tons. Strong though Japan's entry into the China trade is, the share of the piece-goods market has been entirely a matter of price, for the quality of the goods is in no way comparable with that of English and American products. One way in which the Japanese are going to secure and hold an appreciable element of the Chinese trade, says Mr. Ragsdale, is through their ability to come here and open retail stores on an equal competitive basis with the Chinese themselves. Such they are now doing in Tientsin, and with their high sense of what appeals to the eye they are generally able to make their displays much more attractive to the purchasers than are the native merchants. Moreover, they have among their household supplies many small articles which should gradually win their way into the Chinese domestic economy, which can be laid down at prices well within the range of their usefulness. These sales will help to give stability to their business and make possible the introduction of other goods that compete with Western exporters.

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JARRAH AND KARRI. An Australian contemporary draws attention to the growing utility of Jarrah and Karri-wood in the Southern Colonies. These woods have been so intimately associated with block pavements, sleepers, piles and heavy building purposes that they have been neglected in regard to other uses. In the hands of the cabinet-maker and house-decorator however both woods can be turned to excellent account. A Mr. Howitt, has just shown, at a provincial exhibition, a variety of ways in which the woods can be artistically employed. A Western Australia journal declares that had the carved furniture of Mr. Howitt's division been shown unlabelled in one of the great British Exhibitions, those unacquainted with the woods would probably have guessed their origin as being in any forests of the world rather than those of Western Australia. In Mr. Howitt's hands jarrah and karri seem equally suitable for the effective low relief of the panels of sideboards and for the higher relief of chests. It is claimed that no country in the world is in a better position to supply the increasing demand for woods for some of these purposes than Western Australia. Her timber combines with durability a colour, when sufficiently seasoned, which is an admirable background to the copper and brass so largely used in modern [illegible] and ornaments, and the fabrics rich in colour and texture to which modern decorators so largely adhere. For one branch of furniture jarrah and karri seem eminently suitable. Much of the ancient and beautiful carved oak of English churches and cathedrals is eaten up with dry rot, and must eventually be replaced. The weight of jarrah, to some extent against its use for light furniture, is an advantage in churches. Its durability warrants its use as material for the finest carvings of rood screens, choir stalls, pulpits reredos, lecterns or any other purpose to which wood in churches is applicable.

H. M. S. "Proserpine," under the command of Captain Herbert W. James, sailed yesterday for Muscat.

MESSRS. HARMSTON'S circus is due to arrive in Bombay this morning, and will open on the maidan to-morrow night at 9-15. The first matinee will be on Saturday afternoon.

THE first number of the *Indo-European Commercial Intelligence and Trade Register*, a publication devoted to the interests indicated, has just made its appearance. It teems with intelligence, smartly written notes and papers of interests to commercial men.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Company, s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat," from Bombay, arrived at Aden yesterday, at 6 a. m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, *via* Karachi, on the morning of the 29th instant, and may be expected here on the 6th February.

IN supersession of the notices, dated the 17th December, fixing 13th February as the day for the Justices Election, Notice is given that the Commissioner fixes Thursday the 14th February for the Justices Election.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 1,571,469 maunds and Rs. 15,644 in the earnings.

AMONGST the illustrations in the *Bystander* this week excellent portraits of Lady Minto in two roles will be appreciated by Anglo-Indians. First she appears in home life and, seen as a sportswoman in Kashmir with some of the bears in the great shoot by her side. A photograph of the Viceregal procession through one of the Kashmir Valleys will recall pleasant memories to many. Followers of hounds will also find much pleasant reading in the article which deals each week with famous packs. Some views of Monte Carlo and Valetta must have proved very tantalising to cold-bound English readers.

THE King has, in the interests of the Orange River Colony, asked Sir H.A. Goold-Adams, Lieutenant-Governor there since 1901, to remain after the granting of responsible Government. The announcement has been received with enthusiasm.

THE Chief Inspector of Mines in the Orange River Colony has been so impressed with the many recent discoveries of diamonds that he has been constrained to utter a word of warning as to whether the very great increase in the output may not considerably affect the price of diamonds.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the application of the Municipal Council of Cocanada for a loan of Rs. 46,500, for carrying out repairs and improvements to the water-works, and have requested the Chairman to draw the loan at a very early date and to report the fact to Government.

IT is worthy of note that the longest known time during which snow fell in England occurred in 1614. It will be found recorded in the register of the parish of Wotton Gilbert that snow fell on the 15th day of January, and from that time every day until March 12. The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

THE New York Central Railway Company's "20th Century Limited" express, which travels 960 miles in eighteen hours, supplies the stock and market reports to its passengers. A shorthand writer is on the staff, which includes a barber, valet, and ladies' maid. Fresh and salt water baths are among the luxuries of this, the fastest long-distance train in the world.

THE Jacobite Highlander, which has stood for about 100 years outside the tobacco shop at 128, Tottenham Court-road, is, the *Times* says, to be sold, as the premises are coming down. The students of University College Hospital have often taken this figure round the West End of London in their processions at times of national rejoicing.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, when a commander, was once at Valparaiso at a moment when a tram-car had run off the line. He watched the scene, and a group of British bluejackets also looked on. The mob of surging and voluble Chilians could not replace the car. Lord Charles, the "Express" says hailed a boatswain's mate and bade him pipe "All hands clear street." The bluejackets entered into the jest with such spirit that very soon the yelling and protesting crowd was driven away from the tram. "Now re-ship that car," Lord Charles, said, "All together now—one, two, three!" and back went the wheels on the metals.

TRAVELLING from Preston after "writing up" an important service in one of the principal Roman Catholic churches (says the *Manchester Guardian*) a newspaper man found seated opposite him in the railway compartment a priest who was regarding him with considerable attention. At last he said: "I believe, sir, you are connected with the Press." The reporter acknowledged the connection. "There is one thing that I wish you gentlemen of the Press would do for us here in the north." Thinking, of course, that he was about to be favoured with some statement of importance, the reporter gave his undivided attention. "Yes," the cleric continued, "I wish you would give us longer accounts of the northern football matches."

AN amusing incident is related in the "Sunday at Home" regarding the late Duke of Argyll. He had entered, at a Scotch railway siding, into the carriage which contained, in addition to the narrator, a passenger, who proved to be the Duke of Rutland, and a Scotch bagman. His Grace of Belvoir engaged the lord of Inverary in a conversation which gradually admitted the commercial occupant of the compartment. Presently the English Duke got out. Enquired the bagman of the Duke, "Pray, sir, can you tell me the name of the gentleman who has just alighted?" "And only fancy," said the business gentleman, on hearing who it was, "a great swell such as that talking so affably to two little snobs like you and me."

NEW possibilities for the motor-car are suggested by a step taken by the Rock Island Railroad Company. Owners of cars wishing to travel on its lines may do so at a charge of seven cents a mile. The first motorist to take advantage of this concession is Mr. Grant Kenney, who has left Kansas City in a car carrying five passengers, for Los Angeles. The only change necessary was the substitution of railroad wheels for the car's ordinary wheels. Mr. Kenney is not the first to have his motor-car converted into a private railway car. Mr. C. J. Glidden was allowed to run his car on the Canadian Pacific Company's lines on his trip to Vancouver some years ago, and is using the railroad on his present journey to Mexico.

BERLIN LETTER.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 11.

THE political condition of the world generally was much quieter at the end of 1906 than it was at the beginning. The opening of the year witnessed the preparations for the conference at Algeciras, and at the close the internationa situation was not of a nature to disturb public opinion at all, although behind the scenes differences between the various governments still exist, as always, and many a question of dispute remains unsolved.

The Morocco question is still in the mind of every one. The powers participating in this conference had the task of settling the principles agreed upon, namely, the sovereignty of the Sultan and the equal rights of all the powers having interests in Morocco. They also had to establish order in that unruly country so that Europeans might be able to live there in safety. This task was finally accomplished, although there were great difficulties to contend with, and although it seemed as if, more than once, there would be an open rupture. A modus vivendi was found, by which France and Spain received a joint mandate to police the most important harbours of Morocco under a certain amount of international control. As a result it is now expected that this decision of the conference will, on the one hand, preserve order in Morocco, without, on the other hand, infringing the Sovereignty of the Sultan. In this question the old and deplorable antipathy between France and Germany manifested itself anew, although there can be no doubt that neither of these powers can ascribe to the other any aggressive and warlike intentions. If it was to the interest of the French to link on Morocco to their North African colonies. Germany was undoubtedly in the right in protesting against that action. Seeing that she was one of the signatories to the Madrid Convention, she could not allow France to dispose of Morocco without her consent being obtained. If, in this affair, Germany had had other and aggressive intentions towards France, she would have secured her end much better by allowing her opponent to become entangled in the more difficult and have heavy demands upon her military strength in securing the submission of Morocco. The ratification of this treaty has now been signed by nearly all the powers concerned and the appearance of the joint French and Spanish fleet off Tangiers has inclined the Sultan to take a more active interest in establishing law and order in his dominions. It was happily unnecessary for the mandatory powers to land troops, and the work of organising the harbour police can now go forward quietly on safely without any dangerous incidents occuring. Following upon the Morocco question came

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN EGYPT AND TURKEY

as to the frontier line at the Sinai. Although emphatically warned by different powers, including Germany, the Porte adopted an attitude in this question, which, as was implied in the nature of the case, could not be acceptable to Egypt and England. The result was, as will be remembered, that the boundary line was defined as in agreement with the demands of Egypt.

The differences which occurred between America and Japan at the end of the year, were indeed, legally considered, very complicated, but not, however, of such a nature as to bring about the danger of a conflict. The question of the treatment of Japanese children in the state schools of California was only able to assume a general political significance, in as much as the expansion of the yellow race would appear to contain a real element of danger for the white race, and must sooner or later lead to a conflict. It is this future conflict which gives their importance to these smaller incidents. The disputes between Japan and Russia over the question of the fishing rights in the far East have not the importance which has been ascribed to them. On the whole, the close of the year 1906 gives no cause for fears of any kind as to the course events will take during the present year 1907.

MUSIC IN BERLIN.

"If the delights of the music season consist in sensational events, then the present season in Berlin is indeed poor in this respect. For one might possibly only be able to point to the first performance of the "Salome" of Richard Strauss as been a sentational event, since it not only involved friends and foes of modern Germen music in sharp conflict, but also called forth violent discussions over the moral acceptability of the subject and the method of treating it. What, however, the musical life of Berlin lacks in sensation, is made up for in intrinsic worth, and consequently sensational occurrences may well be dispensed with. Yea, it seems to us, that, since a few years ago this musical life has certainly grown deeper, and there are several circumstances in which this change is noticeable. There is first of all the arrangement of the concert programmes. Some years ago their motto seemed to be "Novelty at any price"! The latest novelty was all the vogue and much was presented to the public which was very immature or only half ripe. Now, the reaction is making itself felt; there is a general return to works of undoubted value, even, for the most part, to the delightful old treasures of the 17th and 18th centuries, which have had to lie neglected far too long in the music cabinets of the libraries. Thus, the "Madrigal Society" appear as new friends in each of their excellent concerts of old vocal music, and the Parsian "Societe des instruments anciens" which we have the pleasure of welcoming once more to Berlin this winter, performs the instrumental creations particularly of the Rococo period. It may also be regarded as another evidence of this change of taste, that the master of all living pianists, d'Albert (for he still maintains that honour, and today more than ever), intends to give in five concerts an exposition of the development of pianoforte music in a succession of master pieces taken in the historical order. He began with Couperin, Raoneau, Scarlatti, Bach, Hayden. Handel and Mozart, and revived once more for his audiences all the sweet charms of the 18th century composers. To this same category belongs

EDUARD RISSLER'S GREAT UNDERTAKING

in which he played the whole of the majestic sonatas of Beethoven from their winsome openings right on to the mighty Opus 111—a daring attempt which owing to his finely developed technique and his power of musical interpretation he was enabled to carry out successfully. I must, however, speak of the second symptom of this revolution in musical taste, which is, that the reign of the virtuoso is declining, and that of the artist is in the ascendant. Even such musicians as Leofold Godewsky, (whose talent from the very beginning has inclined to that of the virtuoso) have developed more and more as genuine artists. And so we see a long procession of really excellent musicians appearing on the concert platform, the intellectual La Motte, the passionate Lamond, Schnabel, who is a musician through and through, and who within a few years has worked his way into the front rank young as he is. Amongst the violinists, Arrigo Serato and the former child prodigy Bronislaw Hubbermann represent the same style of playing, and the young Fritz Kreissler is amongst violinists somewhat the same as Schnabel amongst pianists. Dilletantism makes itself still felt perhaps most of all amongst the vocalists whose lack of the simplest technique and of true human feeling is clearly noticeable.

Therese Schnabel, however, whose singing is so superior and accompanied with true feeling, Julia Culp with her dramatic power, Elena Gerhart with her exceptionally beautiful voice and extraordinary elocution, Klara Erler, at present the best vocalist of the severely classical style, and finally Lilli Lehmann, the foremost of all prima donnas, all maintain a high level of art in a most decided manner. And so one may say with good conscience and fearlessly, that the present musical season of Berlin is worthy of itself and its traditions.

L. ASCH.

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ACCORDING to a special message to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated London, the 22nd instant, the joint Committee of the Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations in London is asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation of producers. The Anti-Tea Duty League also proposes to urge upon him a further reduction of the Tea duty, having a deputation, backed by Members of Parliament pledged to a reduction of the duty, and representing the consumers' side of the question.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

UNITED KINGDOM'S TEA IMPORTS.

Continental Calico Printing.

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LONDON, JANUARY 12.

THE total imports of tea to the United Kingdom last year were nearly 321 million pounds, as compared with 308 millions in 1905 and 312 millions in 1904. India sent us 183 million pounds, Ceylon 107 million, China 13 millions, and other places 18 millions, and of the total received we re-exported nearly 56 millions pounds, against 41 millions in 1905 and 42 millions in 1904. The quantity upon which duty was paid was 270 million pounds in 1906, against 259 millions in 1905 and 257 millions in 1904. Comparing the supplies in 1906 and 1905 we find that India has sent us 18 million pounds more. Ceylon 5½ million pounds less China nearly two million pounds less, and "other places" nearly two million pounds more. The consumption of China tea in this country has dwindled to very small proportions, all but some two million pounds of last year's meagre importation having been re-exported. It is noteworthy, to that although we import 80 per cent. more Indian tea than Ceylon tea, we export more Ceylon tea than any other kind. The year's consumption (or deliveries from bond) and re-exports together exceeded the imports by nearly five million pounds, and the port stocks at the end of the year were 129¼ million pounds, against 134 1/4 millions at the end of 1905. The feature of the year's trade, according to Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield's annual review, is the gratifying increase in the demand, both for home consumption and export, and they point out that "whatever varying opinions may be expressed as to whether the burden of the import duty falls on the producer or on the consumer, every reduction in the duty hitherto has invariably been followed by increased consumption. The reduction last May amply bears out this view, as the consumption in the United Kingdom for 1906 shows an increase on 1905 of 4 1/2 per cent. whilst that of 1905 only showed an increase of 1 per cent. over 1904; and the consumption during the three previous years was practically stationary. Another interesting feature of the trade is the evident willingness on the part of consumers generally to take the benefit of the reduction in duty by buying a higher grade of tea. Probably the difficulty of altering the retail prices on fractions of a pound may have caused the alteration to take the form of improving the quality instead of reducing the price, but its adoption was almost universal, and common teas were comparatively neglected in the market until the statistical position, and the active demand for export brought about the recent advance in price."

In addition to the calico-printing combinations previously mentioned in these columns comes news of still another, the Union of Austrian Calico Printers. Printing prices are to be immediately advanced two heller per metre (say 1-4d. per yard), and the combination includes the following firms and jointstock companies:—Vereinigte Textil under Druckfabrick, Neunkirchener Druckfabrik, Stephen Fehmayer and Sons, Guntramsdorfer Druckfabrik, Rosenthal Brothers, Kattundruck-Industrie, Textil Handels, Jacob Furst and Sons, Samuel F. Goldberge and Sons, Joseph Broch, Leopold Harpener, G. A. Frohlic and Sons, S. Jenny, M. B. Neumann and Sons, Truman-Marienthaler Druckfabrik, Franz Babaar, and Enderlin Brothers. Further particulars are also to hand regarding the general conditions of credit, &c., introduced by the newly formed Warnsdorf Union of Piece Dyers and Printers. Invoices will be rendered monthly, and no dating forward is allowed. A discount of 3 per cent. is allowed on payments made within one month of receipt of invoice, 2 per cent. if made within two months. A further discount is granted according to the total amount of turnover with the firms in the Union. Thus a bonus of ½ per cent. is paid if the annual trade amounts to 10,000 kroner, ½ per cent. if 25,000 kroner, 1 per cent. if 50,000 kroner, 1¼ per cent. if 75000 kroner, 1½ per cent. if 100,000 kroner, and 2 per cent. if 150,000 kroner (150,000 kroner equals £6,250). No further discount whatever is to be allowed by any firm to its customers. All financial transactions must be made through the Bohmische Bank. Practically the whole of the German and Austrian printworks have now advanced their prices very appreciably, and although there is some truth in the reasons invariably given by the firms concerned (viz. the advance in wages and the price of drugs), there is no doubt but that the outlook for the calico-printing trade is rosier than has been the case for some considerable time past. With the recently formed combination of the French calico-printers for the regulation of selling prices and production the bulk of the calico-printing trade of Europe is now controlled by combinations of one sort or another.

The abounding prosperity of the cotton industry has made Lancashire probably the best market in the kingdom (always excepting London) for motor-cars. Evidence of this are to be found in the increasing number of motor-manufacturing companies which are establishing their own showrooms and depots in Manchester—often in streets where rents are very high—and in the greatly increased number of large and costly cars to be seen in the streets. Compared with other citivs of equal size and wealth Manchester was never conspicuous for its private equipages; the character of its pavements was always unsuitable for horses, and the introduction and extension of the electric tramway system was a further discouragement to the keeping of private carriages. For such conditions the automobile is much better adapted, and it has the further advantage that it appeals to the mechanical interest and knowledge, which are probably much more widely diffused in the Lancashire towns than in most other parts of the country. Possibly, too, there is something in the consideration that even the finest motor-car is a less ostentatious luxury than a carriage-and-pair, to say nothing of its enormously greater utility and "radius of action." All these considerations have combined to make the motor-car one of the first luxuries desired by the man who finds himself in a position materially to enlarge his personal expenditure, and from all accounts the great business prosperity which in the seventies made Manchester one of the best markets for pictures has on its return in our own day brought a golden harvest to the motor trade.

The exports of textile machinery of British manufacture during December show a further increase, the total value being £631,271 for the month, as against £555,032 for the corresponding month of 1905 and £438,223 for the last month of 1904. The increases of the month have been to France, the minor countries of Europe—including Italy, China, South America, India, and Ceylon. The most conspicuous decrease has been in the shipments to Germany. The increases to France and the minor European countries, to China, the United States, South America, India and Ceylon, and even Australia can—not escape the attention of observers of competitive conditions in spinning and weaving. So far as it has gone the year has been quite a satisfactory one for the Stock Exchange; it is to be hoped that it will be possible to say the same when it has gone somewhat farther. From Consols to Kaffirs the markets have been buoyant. Indeed, Consols have risen more than a full point since the year began. In the Home Railway market there is gloating over the prospects of better dividends and reports with special specultive interest in South-Eastern and Chathams because of the Channel Tunnel discussion and because of the promise of Kent Collieries, Limited, that it will be producing coal within two months, to which promise reference was made here last week. But South Western is the railway stock which has absorbed most attention because of discoveries of mineral wealth on the line because of the establishment by the Government of a naval base at Southampton, or because of the transfer to Southampton from Liverpool of one of the big Atlantic lines—all these things have been rumoured in the market; and with the transfer of the white Star Line one of them has been confirmed. Thus Home securities are generally firm and even the American situation seems to be improving if we may judge from the movement in the rate of exchange. But it is of course dangerous to judge the American market by anything except the whims of the wirepullers, who can not only manipulate the stocks as they please, but control practically all the money with which to do it.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

FIRE STOPS RESCUE WORK.

Two Hundred Miners Still Entombed.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A hundred and sixty-four have been recovered at St. Johann and also many of the injured. Two hundred are still entombed.

A fire has broken out and stopped the work of rescue.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Several men have been killed in a colliery explosion at the Lievin Collieries at Pas-de-Calais.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Speech by Prince Radolin.

THE NATION'S PRESENT TO THE KAISER.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Prince Radolin, speaking at a banquet in Paris in honour of the Kaiser's birthday, said that nothing now hindered cordial relations between France and Germany.

The results of the elections, said Prince Radolin, were the finest possible birthday present to the Kaiser from the German people.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS AND TRUSTS.

Inter-State Commission's Report.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION DEMANDED.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in its Report upon the relations between the railways and oil production, comments severely upon the methods of the Standard Oil Company of crushing its competitors. The Report declares that the whole Railway system is permeated with discriminations in favour of the Standard Oil Company, and says it may be necessary for the Government to fix the rates and regulations.

SEVERE STORM AT HONG-KONG.

Hundred Native Vessels Lost.

TERRIBLE TEN MINUTES.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A terrific rainstorm, lasting for ten minutes, wrought havoc amongst the local shipping at Hongkong. A hundred Chinese vessels were lost. The British warships rescued many.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Commercial Treaty Arranged.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The American and German Commissioners in Berlin have arranged a complete basis for a Commercial Treaty between the two countries.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Lord Elgin on Colonial Unity.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Lord Elgin, speaking at the Australian Banquet, said that the greatest difficulty in effecting a unity of sentiment between the Imperial and Colonial Administrators was a want of acquaintance. A month, he said, was too short to discuss the questions submitted to the Colonial Conference.

PLAGUE AT SYDNEY.

Eleven Cases and Two Fatalities.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Eleven cases of plague have occurred at Sydney and two have proved fatal.

MR. BIRRELL IN IRELAND.

Appeal of the Nationalist Party for Funds.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Birrell has gone to Ireland. The Nationalists have issued an appeal for funds until the battle of Home Rule has been won.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Russia, China, and Japan Confer.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Friendly messages have been exchanged between the Tsar and the Emperor of China and also between St. Petersburg and Tokio on the subject of the evacuation of Manchuria.

GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

Punishment of Fehim Pacha Demanded.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The German Embassy has sent a note to the Porte demanding imperatively the punishment of the Sultan's Protege, Fehim Pacha, the Chief of the Secret Police at Yildiz Kiosk, on account of his seizure of a German crago of timber.

INDIAN LABOUR ABROAD.

Lecture Before the East India Association.

THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

NEED OF EDUCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Six Raymond West presided over a meeting of the East India Association at which there was a distinguished attendance.

Mr. Nasarvanji Cooper delivered a lecture on The Prospects of Indian Labour. He warmly recommended the West Indies and South America, particularly Guiana, as fields for labour.

Sir Raymond West pointed out that the Indians had not created any competition in the West Indies, whereas they had ousted the whites in South Africa and had consequently caused keen resentment.

He advocated education for Indians as the best means of banishing resentment.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Conciliatory Disposition of the Bishops.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The declaration of the French Bishops which the Pope has approved has been published and displays a general disposition to accept benefits under the Law of 1907, provided that certain prerogatives of the Church are upheld.

LADY MINTO FETE.

Boxing Contest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Boxing contests at the Minto Fete received a fair share of patronage last night. All who attended at the arena were pleased with the excellent arragements which had been made by Captain Hyslop and Sergeants-Major Smith and Jones. A large number of officers were present including Captain Lord Fitzwilliam of 5th Dragoons. The officials were; Referees, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Locke Elliot, K.C.B.; Judges, Captain H. K. Umfreville and Mr. R. Sheepshanks; Time-keepers, Lieutenant P. K. Wise and Sergent-Major Jones M. C. The Following are the results of the contests:—

Boys (A Class):— Boy Parsons, Royal Dragoons 10·9 beat Boy Guynan 9-12 of the Viceroy's band on points.

Light Weights:—Private Dean Northampton 10-0 beat Lance-Corporal for Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 9·11, on points; Gunner McArthur, R. H. A. scratched to Gunner Vickers, 75th R. G. A. Fort William; Private Church, 10-0, Royal Sussex holder of the Locke-Elliot belt, beat Lance-Corporal Strath, 9·12, Royal Dragoons. This was certainly the most interesting event of the evening. From the very first it was seen that Church was the better man, but Strath put up a very good fight indeed.

Feather Weights:—Private Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment, holder of the Locke Elliot belt, beat Volunteer Norris, E. I. Railway Volunteer; Lance-Corporal Lang, Royal Sussex, beat Prive Palmer on points.

Middle Weights:—Private Fyfe, Middlesex, scratched to Private Dixon, Durhams; Lance-Corporal Weir, Royal Irish Rifle, holder of the Locke Elliot belt, beat Lance Corporal Martin, 6th Dragoons on points.

It should be noted that to-night's contests will be specially interesting. Amongst the many attractions will be a meeting between the redoubtable Bill Fisher and Corporal Holloway of the Royal Fusiliers. It will be remembered that Holloway beat the Yankee pugilist Bert Delaney a few years ago.

THE HAJ TO MECCA.

Record Number of Pilgrims.

NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR'S EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

Private telegrams received in Lahore indicate that the moon for month of Zilhig was seen at Mecca a day earlier than was visible in India and accordingly the Haj was performed on Wednesday instead of Thursday as was anticipated by Indian Mussulmans. It is also stated that the number of Hajis this year exceeded the record of recent years and that the arrangements of the Turkish Government were satisfactory.

The steamer "Mussoorie" conveying the Nawab of Bahawalpur was somewhat damaged and had to be repaired at Aden. This Nawab was subjected to ten days' quarantine at Jeddah. He was allowed to remain in his own ship but a wire to the Sultan asking to be excepted from quarantine had no effect. This was hard seeing that the fare for each carrying party to Medina was raised in honour of the Nawab to Rs. 150 per camel.

There has been good raid this year after seven years' draught and scarcity so there was no trouble about water supply which was plentiful.

LATE ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

Postponement of Creditors' Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

The Official Assignee made an application to the High Court this morning for an order postponing the meeting of the creditors of Messrs Arbuthnot and Company fixed by the Court last month to take place in the 9th of March. He stated that many of the creditors were in England and other distant places and that it would be impossible to serve Notices on them in time.

Justice Sir Subramania Iyer passed order thereon that the Meeting be postponed to the 23rd of March.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Two Bills passed into Law..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

The assent of the Viceroy has been received to the Punjab Tenancy Act Amendment Bill and the Punjab District Board Act Amendment Bill.

The object of the former measure is to ensure that when in distressful times the Government show mercy to the Land-revenue-payer, the land-revenue payer shall in turn show like mercy to the rent-payer.

The object of the second measure is to readjust the financial relations of the District Boards and the Government in accordance with the new policy of strengthening Local Funds.

MR. ALFRED HOWARD LLOYD, J. P., of Harewoods, Bletchingley, Surrey, sent as a Christmas-box a cheque for £1,000 to each of his thirty-seven nephews and nieces.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

A STRENUOUS HOLIDAY.

No State Ceremonials.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan is evidently very determined that his visit to Calcutta is going to be sacred to himself—a visit of pleasure and relaxation, mingled with which will be some little self-instruction.

There is absolutely no counting on the Amir's movements. A number of carriages and motors have been placed at his service, and a specially large staff of servants engaged. He indulges his royal pleasure in the hearty manner that is so characteristic of all he does. None may count upon his going out or his comings in, the times thereof or the purpose. His Highness says that he is now in the Capital in holiday time, a tourist and a man of leisure and pleasure, and he acts accordingly. His meals finished, and the time for prayer considered, he takes a carriage or motor and adventures forth to see what the sun-steeped hours will show him. He himself is not certain of what he will see or do next, and Sir Henry McMahon, who accompanies His Highness everywhere, is kept busy enough for two strenuous men. In the same way the Sardars who accompanied the Amir and the members of his Suite are all over Calcutta accompanied by interpreters and guides young, men from the Punjab for the most part having a knowledge of Hindustani and Persian or Pushtu. One meets them soberly uniformed, their fur bonnets, befrogged uniforms and sallow-fair faces giving them a curiously Russian appearance, in the Museum, where the Ethnographic section and the halls filled wite arms and musical instruments attract most notice. At the Minto Fete, where the crowds and the beautifully gowned bright-haired European women take their eyes even more than the soldiers and the rich Chiefs on the stalls, they wander up and down keen-eyed, comprehending and comparing.

In the great halls of the Municipal Market too, some of the Sardars have found relaxation and in the Bazaars with their long stretched stalls, bright with wreath of flowers and fruit and vegetables, the arcades of the shops ablaze with coloured stuffs, a twinkle with brass and copper and bright tin ware above, all the picture post-cards called forth expressions of approval.

It may be in the perfection of its sanitation instruction which later may be turned to account in the dark Kabul with its ever-fuming funnels and smirch that will give the illusion of a second great town—have proved specially attractive to our visitors from across the border, parties of whom have retraced their way along the Strand Road to to look again upon the shipping. The great ships moored in the river, crowded for miles under the Bank, their tall spars cutting the sky.

Yesterday the Amir, when His Majesty's Marine Steamer "Perseus" was pointed out to him, said he could find it in his heart to wish Afghanistan's possessed ports.

The magnificent shipping, such as coming to Calcutta, his eyes now beheld for the first time, but whose beauty and usefulness he had learned long since.

VISIT TO THE MINT, MUSEUM AND ZOO.

Yesterday His Highness the Amir visited the Mint, Museum and the Zoo, and of all these places the Zoo with the lions and the tigers there pleased and interested him most. The Amir said that he loved animals and particularly the hunting of them, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to shoot a lion.

His Highness admired the machinery in the Mint but his own Mint and workshops in Kabul have familiarised him with the operations.

Sir Louis Dane on behalf of the Government of India made His Highness whole series of presents. These include fire-arms, a pianola, gramophanes candelabra, electric table ornaments and many other useful and ornamental articles.

His Highness with a view to making his stay in Calcutta as informal as possible and enabling him to see the sights of the City as quietly as possible has retused many invitations.

He did not visit the Minto Fete yesterday though, shortly after the opening ceremony which attracted all fashionable Calcutta to the gaily decorated pleasure grounds, the Amir was at the Museum a few hundred yards away across the maidan.

It is possible he may visit the Fete this afternoon.

To-night His Highness dines with Lord Kitchener.

VISIT TO THE ZACARIAH MUSJID.

The only other engagement he has so far made is for Friday when he will worship at the Zacariah Masjid at Chitpore.

AT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Amir spent the greater part of the morning to-day in shopping. In the forenoon His Highness paid a visit to the Medical College Hospital. He was received by Colonel Lukis, Principal of the College, and the other officers of the staff. His Highness walked through the wards and showed considerable interest in the cases, asking numerous questions as to the various diseases and the treatment adopted. Entering the Operation Theatre when Major Moir was busy with an operation, His Highness stood for a time by the table and then went and set himself down amongst the students in the gallery, where he remained for, some time evidently as deeply interested in the work as any of the students. He afterwards proceeded to the anatomical museum, the lecture theatres, and the dissecting hall where he found a number of students busy at work. He remained to watch them and showed a keen interest in the dissection of various organs, a demonstration on which was given him. He later witnessed some experiments carried out by Captain black in the chemical lecture room and inspected the pathological and physiological sections where some specimens were exhibited under the microscope. Before leaving he was photographed. Outside the hospital large crowds had collected who cheered the Amir when he left the building. He returned to Hastings House through the city.

At half past two the Amir crossed the river in a launch and spent the afternoon in the Botanical Gardens.

After dinner to-night he will go to the Minto Fete where he will witness the Military display.

VISIT TO ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORIES.

To-morrow it is his intention to go by launch to the Cossipur Shell Factory. From there he will motor to Dum Dum where he will inspect the small arms ammunition factory and go after that to the factory at Ishapur returning to Calcutta by motor and launch.

The Amir lost no time on Monday in getting about the city. His first hours of sight seeing were spent in visiting the Mint where he was shown over the establishment by Colonel Porter, Mint Master. He evinced much interest in the operations of coining and expressed himself as obliged for the attention shown to him.

The Imperial Museum was next visited and some considerabl time was spent in this famous building. His Highness was much struck by the collection of old arms and asked many questions of attendants who with the Superintendent guided him through the various departments.

The Zoo was the last place provided for in the programme and when the Amir arrived there in the evening, darkness was already setting in. A visit was paid to tigers' house and after a short walk through a portion of the grounds His Highness expressed his wish to pay a more extended visit later on and then returned to Hastings House. The Amir covered the ground between the places visited in a motor Car.

The Amir visits the Fete to-night.

THE INDIAN MNEMONIST.

At the Amir's Camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 29.

Professor Vemuri Shriram Shastri, the well-known Shutavadhani, has had the honour of being called by telegram to the Amir's Camp at Sohagpore, there to demonstrate to His Highness his wonderful mnemonic powers and concentration of mind and thought.

The professor has travelled far and wide in India and possesses a number of gold medals and jewels and is gifted with remarkable talent of being able to attend to a hundred different subjects at one and the same time. He has been recently giving demonstration before Hyderabad Noblemen.

BOMBAY'S ADDRESS.

The following draft address has been prepared for presentation to the Amir, of the Bombay Corporation:—

To His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-Din Amir Habibulla Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc.

Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

"May it please your Majesty.

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, beg to offer to your Majesty, on behalf of the citizens whom we represent, a most respectful and cordial welcome on this your Majesty's first visit to our city.

Although the dominions of your Majesty are so remote from this the Gateway of India, yet there have been indirect links in the past, as there are ties at present, between Afghanistan and Western India, which Bombay is both glad to record and proud to recognize. For in 1809 it was one of Bombay's most illustrious men, the Hon'ble Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was chosen as British Envoy to the Court of Afghanistan. The pioneer of education in Western India and one of the most renowned Governor's Bombay has ever known, he first revealed the stirring history and the profoundly interesting character of your Majesty's fatherland and people in his famous volumes on "The Kingdom of Cabul and its Dependencies." And at the present day, amid the dense urban population whose comfort and welfare it is our duty and desire to promote, there will be found not a few of your Majesty's subjects, who coming hither to play their part in the industrial evolution of a great city, form friendships and acquaintances which cannot but unite by closer ties the peoples of Western India and those who own your Majesty's firm yet kindly sway.

Peculiarly fitting does it seem to us that our city, with her factories, her workshops, and her huge industrial population should have been granted the honour and the pleasure of welcoming within her gates the ruler of a State renowned throughout the East for those extensive industrial works on the left bank of the Kabul River and in the Deh Mozan gorge which, initiated in the reign of your Majesty's renowned predecessor, have been so carefully fostered by your Majesty, and which are symbolical of that spirit of economic enterprise and of that regard for the public weal which Bombay, by reason of her past history and present circumstances, can so well appreciate. It will be doubly gratifying to this city, if your Majesty's all too brief sojourn amongst us may in any way assist in further fostering within your Majesty's own dominions that commercial and industrial progress which has been for so many years at once the glory of your Majesty and your illustrious father.

We gladly embrace this opportunity of referring to the encouragement afforded by your Majesty to the noble cause of education, and we desire to assure your Majesty that your kindly acts and statesmanlike utterances since your arrival in this country have enhanced the repect and regard already felt for your Majesty by all classes of the population

We trust that your Majesty may derive pleasure as well as profit from the visit with which your Majesty has honoured us, and we pray that the Almighty may preserve your Majesty in health and strength and safely guide your progress on your return to your Majesty's own dominions.

We desire, in conclusion, to most respectfully wish your Majesty a long and prosperous life and reign, and to express our hope that your Majesty's visit to this country may assist in uniting Afghanistan and India, to their mutual benefit, in the bonds of an ever enduring friendship."

MADRAS-CALCUTTA MAILS.

New Timing of the Trains.

PROPOSALS FEASIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Stewart Wilson, Director General of the Post Office and Mr. G. R. Clarke, Postmaster General, were present, a question to the effect that the mail train from Madras to Calcutta should leave Madras in the evening was discussed.

Major Bonham Carter, Agent of the Madras Railway, said he thought an evening departure at 6 p.m. was quite feasible with an arrival at Calcutta about noon on the third day. This proposal was readily accepted as a benifit to the Post Office and to the public, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to have the service introduced with as little delay as possible.

In the return direction it is proposed to start the Madras train from Calcutta at 9 p.m., and make it arrive at 2 o'clock in Madras on the third day. This would enable the mercantile community of George Town to answer urgent correspondence on the same day.

Mr. York said that he trusted that the Post Office would do its best to obtain a later departure of the Bombay mail train, and this matter was discussed. The difficulty is apparently that a later departure of the North-West line train from Madras will affect the Secunderabad connection at Wadi, as the Agent of the Madras Railway expressed his inability to make up time between Madras and Raichur. But if the Calcutta train is made to leave Madras at 6 p.m., all correspondence would be sent by the North-East line, *via* Bezwada, to Secunderabad and no inconvenience would be felt there, so far as the Madras mails are concerned. But at the same time suitable arrangements should be made for the conveyance of the Bombay and Bangalore mails from Wadi to Secunderabad.

MAHOMEDAN UNREST AT RANGOON.

Outcome of Bakr-Id Riots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 29.

Rangoon is in a state of unrest concerning the Bakr-Id riots at Insein about one o'clock. An urgent wire was received from an official living in Rangoon stating that Chulias from Rangoon were making for Insein by road and river in large numbers with the intention of attacking the town. Similar information was also received from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had however received the news from the same official who had wired to Rangoon. In consequence of this sentries furnished by the Rangoon police were posted at the railway stations to prevent gangs of Mahomedans leaving for the suburbs. So far as it is known, at present, no disturbance had occurred. However none of the precautions adopted by the Rangoon police have been relaxed in the slightest degree, and the men off duty are still confined to their guards and the sentries posted on the mosques have not been removed.

The Chulia community in Rangoon were approached by some of the Mahomedans in Insein asking them to assist in an attack on the Sikhs but to their credit, they refused while offering to help with money to procure counsel for the defence of the Mahomedans who have been arrested in connection with the riot.

As to the rumour that large numbers of people had gone down to Insein in *Sampans* the idea is scouted as the distance by water is so great and in addition there is a long walk to the railway from the nearest landing place.

LAHORE SPORTS ABANDONED.

Plague in the Sikhs' Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

The 45th Sikhs have been obliged to abandon their sports which were to have taken place owing to some cases of Plague in the regiment. The whole regiment are in segregation. Up to yesterday there were four cases, three of which have proved fatal.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH TUCKER IN LAHORE.

Work of the Salvation Army Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

The Lahore Town Hall, last night, when Commissioner Booth Tucker of the "Salvation Army" appeared, was crowded to the very doors, so that late comers had to put up with standing room for more than two hours from six o'clock till long after dinners bells had rung. This great audience sat or stood with enthralled interest listening not to a ranting sermon but a lively description of social rescue work of the "Salvation Army" in all parts of the world. The lecture was illustratated by magic lantern pictures. The pictures indeed furnished entertainment brighter than many a concert. On a white screen as big as the entire wall a powerful lantern projected through the darkness and an almost endless variety of stirring scenes were exhibited from life of the Army in many countries, both in black and white, and in colours. Along with the rapid succession of faces and places ran a thread of explanation and comment by Commissioner Booth Tucker who was always animated, often humorous, sometimes touching, but never dull.

Sir David Masson, who presided, introduced Commissioner Booth Tucker in a happy little speech. He said name of Tucker needed no recommenation in India. He referred to the great renunciation of this remarkable Salvationist whom he had first pleasure of meeting when he (the Salvationist) was a young Assistant Commissioner in Amritsar, a member of the Indian Civil Service, with the ball at his feet, and the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab as his goal. All the prospect of the most coveted service in the world-Commissioner Booth Tucker resigned to take up the work of a humble "soldier" in the Salvation army of that work to which he had devoted his life—thirty long years of strenuous service. Commissioner Booth-Tucker was going to talk that night and (Sir David Masson) and he was sure that the lecturer would receive from all a sympathetic and earnest hearing.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker *alias* Fakir Singh attired in Indian costume with his head swathed in a pugaree, said that when he made what Sir David Masson called the great renunciation, people told him he would regret it. He had not regretted it yet after three decades and he did not think that regret would come to him in what more remained to him of life on this earth. Certainly he would not regret it in the grand hereafter.

OLCOTT PANCHAMA FREE SCHOOL.

Visit by the Director-General of Education.

FAVOURABLE REMARKS IN VISITORS' BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.

Mr. Hugh William Orange, C. I. E., Director General of Education in India yesterday visited the Olcott Panchama Free School at Mylapore, one of the five established in Madras by Colonel Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, for raising Pariahs by education.

These schools have been exceptionally successful at Departmental Examinations.

Mrs. Annie Besant, one of the Members of the Board of Managers, and Miss Willson, Honorary Secretary, Central Hindu Girls School at Benares, were among others present to receive Mr. Orange who recorded in the Visitors' Book his approval of the work done and of the excellence of the teaching given.

PLAGUE AT LUCKNOW.

Relief Measures Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

Ravages of plague were severely felt of late in districts round about Lucknow. Some relief had been obtained now. The trouble which has been experienced in dealing with outbreak is due to fact that many villagers will not move out of their houses until it is too late. Madical aid has been despatched and people now are largely camped out. Special arrangements have been made for prevention of crime. Police have done well. The Government and the Municipality are doing their best to cope with the outbreak, the latter body having engaged an additional gang for disinfecting work. If the people would only make some endeavour to help themselves by consenting to inoculation and by aiding disinfecting work, the disease would be checked much sooner.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S VISIT TO LUCKNOW.

Preparations Afoot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

Sir John Hewett makes his public arrival in Lucknow on Friday morning next and the Municipality and the public are doing everything in their power to give His Honour a hearty welcome. Decoration of the route from the Railway Station to Government House is proceeding; triumphal arches are erected at intervals and strings of flags are stretched across roads giving Lucknow a festive appearance. The Railway Station is decorated in an effective manner. The principal Civil and Military Officers will be present to receive the Lieutenant-Governor at the Station, also the Ex-Royal family, the Taluqdars of Oudh, members of the Municipal and District Boards and Durbaris. The principal residents will also attend.

After introductions an Address will be presented to the Governor by the Municipal Board of Lucknow. A Guard of-Honour will be furnished by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and an escort will be provided from the Station to Government House.

ALLEGED SHOCKING MURDER AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 29.

A shocking murder was committed in the still hours of this morning in the compound of the bungalow, occupied by Lieut. Griffiths and Lieut. Collum, 2nd and 20th Rajputs at Chilkulgoodium. It appears that the Officers' servants had been gambling last night and a quarrel took place at midnight. In the early morning after Lieut. Collum's servant had gone to sleep in a godown, Lieut. Griffiths' Kitmatgar, a Pathan, armed himself with two weapons—curios belonging to his master, *viz.*, a Bhil axe and a Kukri—went to godown and attacked his enemy. A matey going to the rescue received several clean cuts which penetrated to the brain, and from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards, whilst the Kitmatgar received terrible injuries also. This latter is lying in a hopeless state in hospital. The alleged murderer was almost immediately arrested.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Disastrous fire occurred Monday evening in Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing Company. The mill loss incurred, is variously estimated four to five lakhs. All looms in the building are practically destroyed.

SIR STUART and Lady Beatson who have arrived in Calcutta lunched at Government House yesterday.

FANCY DRESSES.

Some more Suggestions for February 12th.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

II.

To feminine Bombay, in the throes of inventing something to wear at the Yacht Club Fancy Dress ball on February 12th, I offer a few more suggestions. At Home, it is as well for such as are contemplating fancy dresses, before they leave London, to look carefully at some of the costumes displayed in the popular plays and operas of the moment with a view to getting a hint or two, as many useful ideas can be gleaned in this way. Fancy dress offers a wide range for individual talent, though, if we have money to expend and are going to some really smart fancy dress balls, it is better, perhaps, to select some period that suits our individual style, and to think out every detail with care in order that the "ensemble" may be complete. But half the fun of fancy "dressing-up," as it may rightly be called, is having to utilise makeshifts, to wear borrowed plumes, and assist our friends in getting up some thing effective at a few hours' notice. It is always amusing to try and guess the character or period represented, although the mere fact that one has to guess and speculate does not speak very well for the success of costume. On most occasions of this kind the question of expense has generally to be considered. Now there is no need to choose a dress that is unbecoming to us, as the chief point is to look nice rather than to be correct, and from this point of view some girls have better chances of making the most of themselves than when non-fancy dress is the order of the day.

A group of illustrations I have recently seen offers a wide field and, I think made a very effective beginning with a sweet little girl who represented "a bat." This is a very easily constructed dress of black gauze covered with sequins. The sequined net can be bought ready for use, though it is cheaper still to get some silver paper, to cut out some pieces of different sizes and stick them on. The bat-like wings which are the chief features, are constructed after the manner of a fairy's.

Most graceful and charming was an improved "Empire" mode, in satin and lace, very similar to that worn by Miss Denise Orme, at Daly's Theatre.

Another design—a lovely idea for a tea-gown as well as a dinner gown, familiar to all—was taken from the beautiful picture of Mrs. Siddons. Of course, it can be carried out in various ways, and just now it would be pretty in a faintly striped silk, with a fichu of chiffon or chiffon voile. It is interesting to note the shawl-like garment thrown off the shoulders, and the muff is practically the fashionable one of to-day, and so, indeed, is the charming velvet hat, with its clusters of plumes. This should be worn with the hired wig or transformation, which is more convenient than doing one's own hair.

Next came an Early Victorian frock in a somewhat stiff taffetas, with festoons of a softer silk at the hem of the skirt, caught with loops of satin ribbon and a frill of lace, giving the idea of an under-petticoat. Here, again, the bodice is much the same as the Court corsage of to-day and the deep, pointed berthe of satin is edged with lace and caught with fanciful bows. The head-dress, treated with skill and care, can be quite becoming with little bunches of roses. I always think one of the most important items of fancy dress is the coiffure.

Another design I saw was the ever-popular and most becoming "Incroyable," in black velvet, with loops of lace and ribbon. This can be worn straight, slightly on one side, forward or backward, as you please, and is nearly always becoming and a delightful finish to any costume of that period.

Quaint, too, but only becoming to a very young looking girl, is the coiffure as worn by Henrietta Maria. The pretty square corsage, with a string of beads and beads again in the hair, is very sweet and girlish, and the rows of funny little curls round the forehead can always be modified. For a petite girl it is pretty, and has a quaintness which lends a peculiar charm.

Last but not the least there is an immense chance open for a very stately figure in the designs in Mr. Tree's production of "Antony and Cleopatra" at His Majesty's. Photographs of the characters may be seen in almost any of the illustrated weeklies and it is quite unnecessary to go into any very full details here. The long flowing robes are more easily obtainable in the East than here in London where silk is so expensive and the "accessories," such as the golden bangles and bands which should break the length of the white bare arm are more easily counterfeited. The most difficult matter of course is the head-dress, for the wide fluted chaplets bound across the forehead and drooping on to the shoulders must combine softness and grace with a certain amount of rigidity—which latter is best obtained by a light framework of cardboard with some stiffly starched foundation. Then again, dazzling kimonos must be far more easily obtainable in Bombay than here in London, perhaps so easily obtainable as to be hackneyed. Really the possible designs for ladies are legion, when one considers all the quaint natural costumes both of to-day and yesterday—Spain, Holland, Norway and many others—in fact it seems only for mere men that the of inventing of something new and striking is a superhuman task.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Punjab Mahomedans' Meeting of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans held has been in Lahore to express deep sorrow and condolence at the death of the Shah of Persia. The meeting consisted of heads of all Muslim sects. Moulvi Mahbab Alam, Moulvi Sayad Ali Haire, Moulvi Fahaluddin and Khan Allahabakhsh made speeches on the life of the late Muzaffar-ud-din and praised his statemanship and his last action in giving his country and people parliamentary government.

Haji Riaz-ud-din Ahmed proposed that instead of a mere expression of sorrow by words, something should be done practically to perpetuate the memory of the late Shah and to attain this object he suggested that subscriptions should be raised to provide a scholarship for students of the Madrassa Muzaffaria founded after the name of late Shah, at Calcutta.

The following telegram was then forwarded to the Persian Consul-General at Calcutta for conveyance to the present Shah:—"That this mass meeting of the Muslim public, held under the auspices of the Anjuman i-Islamia, Punjab, deeply deplores the untimely demise of His Magesty Shah Muzaffar-ud-din-Kachar of Persia and looks upon it as a national loss, and hereby express their expressive grief and offers its condolence and prays for the long life and successful reign of his worthy successor Shah Muhamed Ali Kachar.

STATE OF SPRING CROPS.

Winter Rains Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 29.

The Winter rains are being urgently awaited in Hissar, Gurgaon and Shahpur, and also, though less necessitious, in Umballa, where the prospects of the Spring Crops are causing anxiety.

M. PREMYSLAV'S RECITAL.

After entirely neglecting M. Premyslav's opening recital, Bombay is realising how great was the mistake made, and fortunately for many lovers of music a third recital has now been arranged for Saturday evening. The programme has not yet been arranged, but it will definitely include Mendelssohn's celebrated violin concerto. Miss Schmuck will again assist M. Premyslav at the piano, and Mr. Edgar Faulkner has also kindly consented to assist at the recital.

THE FAR EAST.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Unrest in Shantung.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 5.

With the dispatch of the first consignment of flour to the area affected by the famine the work of relief organized by the foreign and native communities of Shanghai enters upon a practical stage. The Executive Committee has so far only $50,000 at its disposal, and it is clear that that sum will not of itself go very far to relieve the widespread distress. Meanwhile, however, the Chinese authorities both in Peking and in the provinces concerned, have been engaged in coping with the famine. Although no uniform system seems to have been devised by them, there can be no doubt that alleviation is being brought to some districts. The actual form taken by the official relief would seem to be, generally speaking, the issue of money doles to refugees congregated at some of the chief centres. With food-stuffs being sent up from Shanghai to be sold at cost price or under, this money can be put to good purpose, but in the meantime nothing would seem to have been done for famine sufferers who have not left their own districts. The secret of all relief in the event of national disasters such as famine and earthquakes is organization, and it would be a pity in the present instance if the ready response made in all quarters failed of much of its effect through lack of a proper system.

So far, it will be noted, nothing answering to the Indian methods of relief has been attempted in China; but, if the numbers affected by the famine in any way approximate the figures mentioned, it is imperative that there should be more organization and system in apportioning relief than exists at present. Relief works should be started and with the least possible delay in order that the people should be set to work before cold, scarcity of food and enforced idleness have impaired their capacity for manual labour. Public works are urgently required in the districts affected by the famine. By improving the water-ways and by constructing dykes something could be done to diminish the chances of a recurrence of the present disaster.

It is unnecessary to point out what China could accomplish at this juncture, if she possessed the master mind and the guiding hand necessary to turn the present troubles of some millions of her people to profit by constructing railways. Again there are in Anhui mining and other undertakings on a large scale which are only waiting for the word from the Chinese Government to enable foreign enterprise to offer employment to large numbers of Chinese in that portion of the empire. The necessary public works can only be initiated by the Chinese themselves. There may be no special pecuniary advantage to be derived from them; if, however, they are organized on a sound basis, they will not only bring relief to the famine-stricken area, but will confer lasting benefits on the whole country, and provide a memorial more lasting than brass for the mind that conceived and the hand that executed them.

THE UNREST IN SHANTUNG.

The prefecture of Ts'aochoufu, in Shantung province, which has the unenviable reputation of being "the most turbulent prefecture in China," is now the hotbed of insurrection; the insurgents being, it is stated, a conglomeration of "Boxer" remnants of 1900—"Great sword," Short-sword," "Red Lantern" and "Black Lantern" secret society men. Fortunately for the promptitude shown by H. E. Yang Shih-hsiang, the Governor of Shantung, the desperadoes have been kept in bounds by being hemmed in on all sides by the Government forces. It was in one of these surrounding camps that the younger brother of Viceroy Yuan-Shih-k'ai died the other day. It now seems that the iron ring around Ts'aochou is being daily drawn closer, thereby restricting the insurgents' area of action within smaller dimensions each day, so that it is expected soon to capture the whole lot, and thus free Shantung province for sometime, at any rate, of a large body of troublesome ruffians. In this scheme of enclosing the insurgents within their own bounds are included three Viceroys—their Excellencies Yuan Shih-k'ai, Tuan Fang and Chang-Chih-tung (who control the flower of the Chinese Army) and Yang-Shih-hsiang, the Governor of Shantung. As a matter of fact this insurrection would have been wiped out utterly a month and more ago, but unfortunately for Shantung the insurrection in Pinghsiang suddenly sprang up, which, owing to its proximity to the treaty ports, needed immediate attention on the part of the authorities. By the prompt efforts especially of H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, of Nanking, the insurrection in Pinghsiang, which threatened at one time to envelop the whole of Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, has been lately dealt with sufficiently to relieve people of all anxiety on the point, and this enables the three Viceroys mentioned in the foregoing to return to their original scheme of dealing likewise with the Ts'aochoufu question in Shantung. In confirmation of this a Tients in dispatch states that H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is sending a strong force of cavalry and a couple of batteries of mountain guns to the Chihli fronters where they touch Shantung and within measurable distance of Ts'aochoufu in order to co-operate with the Shantung troops in that direction with the main object of preventing the Ts'aochou insurgents from entering Chihli when the final break up begins.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

It is with a feeling of unqualified satisfaction that all Englishmen in China have learned that Sir John Jordan, hitherto Minister "ad interim" to the Chinese Court, has received the substantive appointment and is now confirmed as British Minister in Peking. Only a few months have elapsed since Sir John Jordan assumed the acting appointment, but in this short time he has given ample evidence of the wisdom of his selection for the post. With an intimate knowledge of China and her affairs he combines a broad-minded and sympathetic grasp of British interests in the Far East in all their variety and ramifications. Considerable allowance, it is now generally recognized, has to be made for the exigencies of modern diplomacy, and our own community in Shanghai, would be the last to expect the impossible from its Minister in Peking. If things do not always fare as well as it might wish when in diplomatic hands, it will be able to console itself with the reflexion that all is possible in the circumstances will have been done while its interests are confided to Sir John Jordan's care. The new minister is handicapped by entering upon his duties at a time when all diplomacy finds difficulty in making headway with the Chinese Government. The expectations raised by the reorganization of the Board and the attempt define ministerial responsibility at present show no signs of being realised. But somewhere in the background there are indications that the leaven of a new dispensation is working; and we can but hope that the recognized tact and ability of our new representative as well as the honesty and straightforwardness of British policy in the Far East will appeal to the better sense of an enlightened China.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Although H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who will be accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, is expected to reach Hongkong in a few weeks, there does not seem to have been any suggestion so far that any particular compliment should be accorded the Royal visitors. It is true that Prince Arthur of Connaught was welcomed as the King's direct representative, while the Duke is visiting this part of the world not as an ambassador but in his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, but that is no reason why His Royal Highness should not receive a welcome equally as spontaneous and enthusiastic as that accorded to his son. If there is any intention of framing a programme expressive of the sentiments of the Colony towards the Royal Family then it is about time that a committee should be formed to make the necessary arrangements, so that they may be submitted to His Royal Highness for approval before arriving. Already Singapore has taken steps to maintain the traditions of the Settlement as faithful subjects of the crown. It may be that those who are generally to be relied upon to take the initiative in such public functions are awaiting the return of Sir Matthew Nathan before taking active measures to accord the distinguished visitors a reception worthy of Hongkong but it might be well to take time by the forelock and commence discussing the arrangements at once. As a matter of fact, the Governor could take no part in the initial stages of the committee's operations, his sole duty being to receive the programme as adopted by the reception committee, making suggestions as to the elimination of or addition to any features which in his opinion might be considered desirable, and transmitting the programme to His Royal Highness. Accordingly, if a representative committee could be got together within the next few days, they might be in a position, on the resumption of office by Sir Matthew Nathan, to present His Excellency with their views on the subject of the reception, and thus avoid the pitfalls which occur when matter such as these have to be rushed through without proper and adequate consideration.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

It has been the practice of the Commissioners of Customs to give the foreign Consuls at the various ports an opportunity of examining the annual returns of trade in manuscript before sending to head-quarters for press, circular has been issued by Sir Robert Hart in which he instructs the Commissioners that hence-forth this practice is to be discontinued. The prohibiting of this courtesy is in itself an indication of the new state of affairs in the Imperial Customs, but the indications of new influence do not cease there. We have been given to understand over and over again that the recent changes in Chinese Administration have not in any way affected the Customs, and would fain believe it were so. The office of Controller has not been abolished, but the Powers have received an assurance that the control to be exercised should be in no wise different from that formerly exercised by the Waiwupu. The present circular, though emanating from Sir Robert Hart, contains the definite statement that it is issued at the instance of the Sui-wu-chu. This is the thin edge of the wedge and it is supposed to be largely directed against the British Consular service and at the tireless commercial attache, Mr. A. Hosie. The object of the use of the privilege now curtailed was purely one of time saving, as it enabled the Consuls concerned to give information to their government before the printing and issuing of the "Customs Gazette"; and it is hard to conceive any sufficient reason for the discontinuance of the accustomed courtesy.

KOREAN LEGATION SOLD.

One of the most interesting transactions of the week at Peking has been the sale of the Korean Legation, one of the most picturesque spots in Peking. Acting on behalf of the Korean Government, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, turned all right and titles of the property to M. Casenave, Ministre Plenipotentiaire et Directeur de l'Agence de la Banque de l'Indo-Chine at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. One hundred thousand taels was the consideration demanded. For over forty years this piece of property has been used as a Legation site. Originally it was a part of the S. Wells Williams' estate, then it was purchased by Col. Denby, ex-minister of the United States. During the year 1903 the Korean Government bought it and occupied it until the peace negotiations were signed between Japan and Russia. Since that time it has been vacant and apparently awaiting a purchaser.

THE MARINE SOCIETY OF INDIA.

More Boys for Naval Training.

GOOD REPORT OF THE FIRST BATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The Marine Society of India held a meeting last night, Sir Andrew Fraser presiding.

Dr. Graham formally handed over six boys from Kalimpong to the charge of the Society who will have them trained for the navy.

Sir Andrew Fraser wished them God-speed, and Colonel Michael, the United States Acting Consul gave some sound advice to the boys and told them his experiences as a boy in the United States Navy.

The Chairman said that excellent reports had been received of the first batch of boys sent home.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Proceedings at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 29.

Sir Lewis Tupper, Chairman, with Messrs. Leach and Kellner of the Telegraph Committee, sat at the Maye Hall at Allahabad on Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of taking evidence on the working of the Indian Telegraph.

The delegates from the Allahabad Office presented a Memorandum setting forth the claims of departmental employes to better pay and other improved conditions of service. It followed in the main the features of the Memorials and representations submitted to the Committee elsewhere.

The Heads of Departments and Officers deputed by the Local Government were received by the Committee on Tuesday.

The Committee sat at dinner proceeds to Cawnnesday.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Views of the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have given, in a long letter to the Bengal Government, the benefit of the Chamber's advice in the matter of the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act.

CAWNPORE RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 28.

The following are results of matches 2 and 3 shot off yesterday in connection with the Cawnpore Annual Volunteer Rifle Meeting:—

Match 2nd, 200 yards.—Sergeant Hodgkinson with 32 points first; Vol. Saw with 32 points second; Corporal Urquhart with 30 points third.

Match 3rd, 300 yards.—Vol. Crewe 29 points first; Corporal Woods with 28 points second; Vol. Raymond 27 points third.

Match 1st, Camis prize of 200 rupees, presented; and a prize of rupees 40 goes to the winner of Match 3.

THE LATE PARSI HEAD PRIEST.

Navsari has lost its foremost citizen in the death of Dastoor Dorabjee Mahiraji. He was the head priest of the Parsee community and the lineal descendant of that historical personage Meherji Rana who represented the Parsis in the religious conference of Akbar, and who is so well known among us through the book "The Parsis in the Court of Akbar" published by Mr. J. J. Modej under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society. The late Dastoor Darabji was respected by all the Parsis on account of his simplicity and high character. He was most enthusiastically received by the Parsee community, when he first paid his visit to Bombay four years ago. Official honours were conferred on him not only by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, but a certificate of merit was also granted him by Colonel Meade, the Resident at Baroda, in the name of the King-Emperor, "in recognition of his high position as the Head of the Parsee community."

No sooner was the news of his death received in Bombay and other places than messages and letters of condolence began to pour in. The "Oothamna" ceremony was performed before a grand and solemn gathering, in which about one hundred representatives of Anjumans of Bombay, Poona, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad and adjoining towns took part.

After "Oothamna," the son of the deceased a boy of thirteen, was installed in his place as the Head and High Priest of the Parsee community. The installation ceremony was really impressive, and the angelic features and child-like simplicity of the new Dastoorji commanded the respect of all present. When this ceremony was over, the Naib Dastoor Kaikobad of Poona in apt words highly eulogised the late Dastoorji and wished a long life and prosperous future to the new one. Rs. 850 were given away in charity by the friends and relations of the late Dastoorji. Sixty shawls were conferred on the new Dastoorji, by the different Anjumans, in token of acceptance as the Head and High Priest of the Parsis. The number of shawls indicated the influence and the sacredotal jurisdiction of the hereditary priests and it is gratifying to note that it is neither within the memory of the living, nor the records of the past, that so many shawls were ever conferred on any single Head priest before.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE ATTYGALLE MURDER.

Sensational Arrest in Colombo.

MYSTERY OF A TELEGRAM.

ANOTHER development, not altogether unexpected, of the Attygalle murder case took place to-day, says the "Times of Ceylon" of January 24, when Mr. John Kotalawala, of Colombo, was arrested on board the Hitachi Maru this morning on a charge of having abetted the murder of Mr. F. D. Attygalle.

It will be remembered that, on January 21st, application was made by the Solicitor-General at the Appeal Court for an order directing the Postmaster-General to deliver to the Police Magistrate of Colombo, the copy of a telegram sent by a man named Wijemanne to Mr. Kotalawala in Yokohama on December 6th, it being stated that it was required for the purpose of the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the murder of the late Mr. F. D. Attygalle. This application was granted and the telegram was handed over.

It is not known upon what evidence the charge against Mr. Kotalawala is based as the investigations by the Police Magistrate into the charges against the persons already arrested have been conducted in private at the request of the Superintendent of Police who thought that publicity would be prejudicial to the enquiries being carried on by the police who were stated to be trying to get hold of other persons said to be implicated in the affair.

Wijemanne is Mr. Kotalawala's clerk and the telegram was sent soon after Mr. Attygalle was shot. It stated the fact and added "shot fatal."

Mr. Kotalawala is a well-known Sinhalese gentleman. For some time now he has been carrying on business as a plumbago merchant while latterly he had interested himself in the promotion of trade between Ceylon and Japan and was one of the chief promoters of the Ceylon Japan Trading Company. Previously he was some years in the police force holding the rank of inspector in which capacity he had earned a considerable reputation as a detective. He relinquished the force in order to take up business. Accused is a brother-in-law of the murdered man, his wife being Mr. Attygalle's sister.

Mr. Kotalawala went to Japan on October 19th in connection with the Ceylon Japan Trading Company. At the time he stated that he was going to be away for nearly six months. He was taking with him letters of introduction to the Chamber of Commerce in Japan and intended to travel through all the principal centres of industry and ascertain what markets there were for Ceylon products, including plumbago. He also announced his intention of bringing back with him jiu-jitsu experts, but whether he has done so is not known.

The police had ascertained from private sources—in fact no secret had been made of it—that Mr. Kotalawala would return by N. Y. K. boat to-day. The Hitachi Maru arrived before day-break this morning, and immediately after the Port Surgeon had left and the quarantine flag had been lowered, Superintendent Daniel went on board. Mr. Kotalawala, who was travelling in the first saloon, was already up and was pacing the deck. The Superintendent went up to him and stated that he was going to arrest him on the charge of having abetted in the murder of Mr. Attygalle. The accused, who appeared to be greatly taken aback, at once consented to accompany him. Just then the accused's brother, Mr. Martin Kotalawala, and Mr. Wijemanne came up, having got on board almost immediately after the police superintendent. The accused was brought ashore in the police boat and thence taken to the police station. About seven o'clock he was taken to the residence of Mr. J. E. R. Pereira, the acting police magistrate.

Mr. Kotalawala, was charged before the magistrate with having abetted the murder of Mr. Francis Dickson Attygalle by reason of which abetment the said Mr. Attygalle was murdered.

Accused, in reply to the charge, stated that he knew nothing about the murder of Mr. Attygalle.

He was remanded in custody till January 30th to which date the preliminary magisterial inquiry has been adjourned.

Mr. G S Schneider, with Mr. Donald Obeyesekere, instructed by Mr. E R Williams, appeared before Mr. J. E. R. Pereira, in the Police Court, and applied for a release of Mr. Kotalawala on bail. They contended that on information available to them, there was no case against him.

The acting magistrate refused the application.

Mr. Schneider moved for a copy of all the Police Court proceedings in connection with the murder case or in the alternative for access to the record.

Mr. Pereira said, in consequence of what Mr. MacLeod had told him, he could not grant this application. Mr. MacLeod would be returning in a few days, and in the meantime he could not allow the proceedings to be seen.

Mr. Schneider said that he would make a similar application to the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT MOVED.

It soon became about the Courts that the application was to be made before the Appeal Court, and a large number of lawyers and others were present in the Court presided over by Mr. Justice Wendt and Mr. Justice Hiddleton about the time the Court was to resume after the mid-day adjournment.

When their Lordships came on the bench Mr. Schneider moved the Court, Mr. Obeyesekere appeared with him, and they were instructed by Mr. E. R. Williams.

Mr. Schneider asked their Lordships' permission to make an application—not on the lists—in a matter of grave urgency.

Mr. Justice Wendt inquired whether the urgency was one which had arisen since this morning only.

Mr. Schneider assented and explained that the application was to bail out Mr John Kotalawala who was arrested this morning in connection with the murder of the late Mr. F. D. Attygalle. The application was made earlier in the day to the Acting Police Magistrate of Colombo, who would make no order, because all the evidence in the case had been recorded by Mr. MacLeod, and the latter had previously instructed Mr. Pereira, the Acting Magistrate to remand the prisoner, Mr Schneider went on to say that they had not been able to see the prisoner. As far as they could gather there was not a title of evidence against him.

Mr. Justice Wendt presumed that there must have been evidence of some sort upon which a warrant was issued. As the warrant was made only this morning, His Lordship thought there was no question of unjustifiable detention.

Mr. Schneider pointed out that the remand was until the 30th instant, and that meant a detention of about six days.

Mr. Schneider proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. Williams, which was to this effect:—He was retained by the wife of Mr. John Kotalawala to watch his interests. Mr. Kotalawala returned this morning after a stay of three months in Japan. Mr. Williams was informed and believed that the accused was arrested and taken to the Acting Magistrate, who remanded him. He believed that there was no evidence, against him recorded before the Magistrate, and that the permanent Magistrate had left instructions that the accused was to be remanded.

Mr. Justice Wendt: I do not see how the Acting Magistrate's discretion could have been fettered by the instructions of Mr. Macleod.

Mr. Schneider then read the Acting Magistrate's order:—John Kotalawala was charged with a non-bailable offence. He had not recorded, and did not know what evidence there was. He had instructions from Mr. MacLeod, who had recorded all the evidence, to remand the accused. The offence with which the accused was charged was a serious one, and he (Mr. Pereira) could not take the responsibility of allowing bail. He also refused the application for a copy of the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Wendt thought the Acting Magistrate might be asked to exercise his own discretion. Mr. Justice Middleton thought that the other side should have a voice in the matter, as in England, where the police would be noticed. The police might say that they opposed the granting of bail.

Mr. Schneider: There must be some evidence to remand a person.

Mr. Justice Middleton: Presumably there is evidence, otherwise the Magistrate would not have issued a warrant.

Mr. Schneider proceeded to remark that the police were aware that Messrs. Julius and Creasy were retained but did not give them an opportunity of being present. Mr. Schneider asked that their Lordships should send for the record of the proceeding in order that the court might be satisfied that there was or was not evidence against the accused.

The following was their Lordships' order:—"We send the affidavit to the Magistrate asking him to be good enough to inform this court of what offence the accused person is charged. Whether he had refused bail and whether he has exercised the discretion with which section 395 invests him. If he has not done so we suggest the advisability of exercising that discretion after notice to such parties as he thinks entitled to be noticed."

The matter will be mentioned on another date.

In reply to Mr. Schneider Mr. Justice Wendt said that the other application to obtain a copy of the record could not be allowed at the present stage.

The matter will come before the Police Court tomorrow morning, the police being noticed.

MADAME OTWAY.

MADAME OTWAY proposes to give two concerts in Bombay. The first is fixed for 9th February and the date of second is probably the 19th. All the best local amateurs will assist her. Both Calcutta and Bombay have shown appreciation of her magnificent voice, and we doubt not she will again score a success here. Messrs. Seymour, Dove & Co. are booking seats, and there are a good many taken already.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE R. G. A. SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Meeting of the Royal Garrison Artillery took place yesterday at Colaba and everything went off most successfully and well up to time. At 7-30 in the morning heats for the following were decided:—120 yards Hurdles, 100 yards Flat, Lascars' Tug-of-War, Inter Company Tug-of-War and 220 yards Flat. The only final being that of throwing the Cricket Ball won by Bombr. Evertion with a fine throw of 102 yards 4 ins. with Gr. McCheyne and Sergt Major Pett next.

A start was made shortly after 3 o'clock in the evening when quite a large number turned out and judging by this and the evident interest taken in the different events, a large attendance may be expected to-day when a start will be made at 2-45 p.m. The Sports are under the Patronage of Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield and by permission of Major E. Brickford commanding the Garrison Artillery. To-day, by kind permission of Colonel Murray and the Officers, the Band of the Royal Scots will play to further enliven the proceedings and the same regiment will lend men to assist in the comic part which was on the shoulders of four R. G. A. men on this occasion. By their antics and remarks they kept the audience in great spirits throughout. The Committee consists of the following:—Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, Lieut. C. Mc. G. Yates, Lieut. E. V. Watson, and Lieut. Blanford. Sub-Committee:—R. S. M. Barry, C. S. M. Pett, C. S. M. Gibbs, C. S. M. Marchant, Sergt. Hanna, Sergt. Reynolds, Sergt. Siggers, Bdr. Pearce, Bdr. Warman, Bdr. Bett, Gunner Cummings, Gunner Stephens, and Gunner Green. Good starts were effected by Lieut. Griffin and the Judging fell to the lot of Major Rich, Capt. Reed and Lieut. Dobbin with C.S.M.I.G., Savage Time-keeper.

There is, of course, considerable interest in the marks which go to the various Companies for the Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. Boyce and Co., to be held for a year, and at the conclusion of the proceedings the 77th led by a considerable margin.

The best performance of the day perhaps was the 'Put' by Bombadier Everton of 35 ft. 3½ inches which won him the event easily.

Results of the various events were as follows:—

High Jump.—Gr. Machin 1—4 ft. 11 ins., Sgt. Reynolds 2., and Gr. Coull 3.

At 4 ft 8 ins Coull went out and at the next Machin failed but cleared the next time and only succeeded at his third and last attempt at 4 ft. 10 ins. whereas Reynolds seemed to clear with something to spare. At 4 ft. 11 ins. Machin fell awkwardly and hurt his back and neither managed to clear. Machin cleared half an inch lower in bare feet but Reynolds failed and in an exhibition jump Machin got over the 4ft. 11ins.

Coast Defence Lascars—½ Mile. Ratalao Bhosle 1; Putlarao Bhosle 2; Bwesa Perag 3.

The race was won by a yard but a hundred divided the next two. Time:—2 mins 38/15 secs.

Veterans' Race,—100 yards. Gunner Yeulet 1. plus 5 yards; Gunner Heath 2. Scratch, Sergeant-Major Nesbitt 3. plus 3 yards.

The race was for men who have served twelve years or over, a yard start for every year over twelve. A very close race with all close up. Time:—13 secs.

Half Mile.—Gr. McCarmac 1, Gr. McCheyne 2, Bombr. Mechan 3.

Snelling set the pace at the start but after a round Mc Cheyne and Mc Cormac passed him in turn. Two hundred yards from home Mc Cormack sprinted and won a good race. Time:—2 min. 26 4/5 secs.

Long Jump.—Bombr Everton 1 17 ft. 8ins. Sergt Reynolds 2, Gr. Guest 3 and a very close thing.

Company and Marine Lascars 1-2 mile.

Mohanlal 1, Mikaija Rutna 2. and Ragu Laximan 3.

The race was most interesting one, several dropping out after half the journey such a hot pace was set. Mohan Lal lay fourth most of the way but on rounding the last turn put in a great spurt and won easily. Time:—2 mins 36 4/5 secs.

Staff Sergeants and Sergeants—120 yds.—Sergt. Reynolds 1, Sergt. Smerdan 2, and Staff Sergt Ferris 3. Won very comfortably. Time 14 sec.

Putting the weight. Bombr. Everton 1, 35 ft. 3½ ins. Gr. Coull 2, 30 ft 9 ins. Sergt. Reynolds 3, 29 ft 9 ins.

220 yards Final.—Gr. Guest 1, Bombr. Everton 2, and Gr. McCormack 3.

Guest ran a good race leading throughout and winning by a couple of yards. Time:—28 3/5 secs.

There were two children's races, the one for boys being won by Cimmy Windus a smart little runner who turned some quite excellent cart-wheels on securing the money prize. The sisters May and Amy Batty finished first and second for the Girls race.

The Officers of the R. G. A., dispensed their hospitality and we have them to thank for an admirably managed meeting, the success of the conclusion to-day being assured.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACE.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 2nd February:—

A Class Handicap Race, Course No. 20. From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, North of Butcher Island, leaving both to Starboard round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Starboard. and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard finishing at Committee Vessel. Length 12 5 miles, Start 3-30 p.m.

B Class-Handicap Race, Course No. 19. From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to port round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length 9 6 miles. Started 3-15 p.m.

Tomtit Class Handicap Race, Course No. 18. From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy B. of Cross Island leaving both to port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length 8·5 miles. Start 3-40 p.m.

D Class Handicap Race, Course No. 19 as above Time Limit 6-45.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The following are the latest quotations on the Civil Service Cup Race:—

2 to 1 Circus Girl.
2 to 1 Wal.
3 to 1 Matin Bell.
5 to 1 S. S. (Late Idle Bell).
5 to 1 First Bell.
6 to 1 Plover.
8 to 1 Veera.
8 to 1 Parlour Maid.
8 to 1 Lovette.
110 to 1 the others.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

In the Ladies' Cup Chase this morning, the riders came in as follows:—

Mrs. Lamont Walker on Detective......	1
Mrs. Crocker on Blue Bell...............	2
Mrs. Paris on Torrocks	3
Mrs. Forsythe	4
Miss Lukes on Salnora	5

There was a very large attendance.

HOCKEY AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 28.

The Eastern Command Native Army Hockey Tournament begins on February 11th, on the Cawnpore Gymkhana grounds. The following is the draw:—

48th Pioneers vs. 4th Rajputs, 1st Brahmans vs. 10th Jats, 6th Jats vs. 18th Infantry, 9th Bhopars vs. 13th Rajputs, 24th Punjabis vs. 17th Infantry.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 26.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

OUT of the 750 candidates who went up for this examination from the schools in His Highness' Dominions, about 95 have been declared to be successful. According to the original announcement made some days ago, when there was a general complaint that the valuation of the answers was severe and that the candidates should be more leniently treated, a re-valuation was directed, by which about 65 more have been added to the list of successful candidates. This examination is a purely local one and has nothing to do with the University of Madras; and it was, perhaps, on account of this that the authorities were enabled to issue the supplementary list mentioned above. The results, even after this revision, could not be said to have been quite happy or creditable. The Headmasters and the teachers cannot now blame the Examiners, as they always do in the case of the Matriculation Examination, in accounting for the very meagre results announced by the University. It cannot but be admitted that the fault lies entirely with the teachers. The question of Education in the State is now engaging the attention of the authorities, and they are beginning to be convinced that the work turned out in the colleges and schools is by no means commensurate with the money spent upon them. The Nizam College, for instance, gets the lion's share of the amount expended, in salaries as well as upkeep; while the result turned out is disproportionately lower than that of the lowest school having no Collegiate pretensions whatever. It may be true that there are a number of officials in the service of the Government in other Departments who may not be worth a fraction of the salaries they draw, but this should not be possible in the Educational Department. The whole system requires a thorough scrutiny and complete overhauling, and whoever may be instrumental in bringing about the reform necessary will have the blessings of millions of His Highness' subjects. In the City or in the villages, the intellectual attainments of the people are the same. The apparent polish in some is only purely external—not even skin-deep.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. Knox Homan, Postmaster General, H. H. Nizam's Government, is going out for a fortnight (in the beginning of February) on a tour of inspection to the Aurangabad Division, to examine the system of work adopted in the district post offices. It is said that he will shortly be engaged in the introduction of the Insurance and Money Order systems here; but he will have enough to do before that to effect promptitude and regularity in the ordinary delivery of letters and packets, which is more or less the only work carried on by the Department at present. We already see some improvement in this line so far as the City is concerned; but it is too early to expect the same in the districts. The prevailing opinion is that letters addressed to the interior are safer if sent "Bearing," for then the delivery peons, who are few and far between, are obliged to find out the addressees for the collection of postages due at least; and it is a well known fact that in places where there is a British Post office side by side with the Nizam's Post Office, the public invariably prefer the former to the latter, in spite of the fact that it is more costly.

THE STUD FARM.

It is reported that the Government contemplate removing the Stud Farm from Singaredi to Aurangabad, on the ground that the climate of the former locality is not found quite suitable. It cannot be said that the Farm has done no work all these years; but horse-breeding operations are of very slow growth, as the majority of the horses going out of the farm are not used for breeding. It is likewise true that Singaredi is not a suitable place; but it is not quite necessary that the establisment should be transported to Aurangabad. The climate there, it is said, will be found in no way better—at least so far as the horses are concerned; and there will be much difficulty in estimating and controlling expenditure on account of the fluctuations in the prices of gram and fodder, besides the want of efficient supervision from higher authorities. The approximate expenses come up to about Rs. 5,000 a month, and the Farm is therefore a tolerably big concern in itself. It could with advantage be located somewhere about Hyderabad, by which all requirements would be satisfied. There are any number of plains all round the suburbs of Hyderabad, any one of which would suit. The Farm could, for instance, be located beyond Asafnagar, midway between Hyderabad and Golconda. There would also be a further advantage if this be done, namely, that a hospital for the treatment of horses could be attached to it. No extra outlay would be required, except for the purchase of medecines. The officer in charge of the Farm should be sufficiently qualified to do the needful in this line, and he would have sufficient leisure to attend to this extra work. While thus it costs nothing to the Government, on the one hand, it would be a boon to the public. It is said that the number of horses in Hyderabad is more than in any other city in India; and yet there is no place here established by the Government for their treatment. There are, of course, very few qualified private Vets available; but the majority cannot afford to avail themselves of their services and they have to be satisfied with the treatment adopted by a community of syces or quacks. The middle class people and the general public would therefore hail such an institution. As for the climate of Hyderabad and other requirements, we see thousands of horses flourishing here in a much better and healthier condition than in many other places.

THE TOWN HALL.

The Prime Minister has approved of the plans of the Town Hall submitted by Mr. F. Muraj, the Superintending Engineer, and the work will be started almost immediately. According to the original plan submitted and sanctioned, it was found that the total cost of the structure would be over Rs. 3,00,000. But the funds available are only half that amount, and perhaps Rs. 50,000 more may be forthcoming, so the total cost should not exceed Rs. 2,00,000. Therefore, when Mr. Muraj was entrusted with the plans and designs, he was obliged to make some alterations which have now been accepted. According to the present design, the building will be Saracenic, and as it is to commemorate the celebration of the 40th birthday of His Highness, there will be forty pillars supporting it. There will also be a stage and gallery. The total cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,80,000, and the balance of Rs. 20,000 will be spent in fittings. Mr. Muraj's name is a sufficient guarantee that the building will be quite worthy of the occasion and of the amount spent upon it.

AN "AT HOME."

Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, was "At Home" to his friends at his residence at Saifabad yesterday evening. The invitations were limited to his personal friends amongst the European officers and gentlemen of Chudderghat and Secunderabad, almost all of whom were present with their ladies.

THE MINISTER'S DINNER.

The banquet at the Minister's Palace, to meet the Hon'ble the Resident, which was arranged to take place on the 19th instant but had to be postponed on account of His Excellency's tour to Aurangabad, has now been fixed for the 12th proximo, and invitations have accordingly been issued. Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, Private Secretary, is in charge of the arrangements as usual.

MR. A. LEFANU.

Mr. A. LeFanu, late of the Madras Civil Service, arrived here a fotnight ago. He retired from the service in October, 1906, when he went home, and being a Barrister-at-Law practised the Privy Council, coming back here almost every year for a change for a few months. He has now returned to Hyderabad with the intention of settling here permanently.

THE DECCAN TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE.

It is now four years since this institution was established in Hyderabad. It has been doing useful work and has supplied many of the offices here with typists trained at the institution. It is now appointed Sole Agent in India to the "Incorporated Phonographic Society" of London, and is authorized to hold examinations for Certificates of Proficiency from that Society. Two examinations have been held and, on valuing the papers, the Secretary to the Board of Examiners in London has highly complimented the work done here by the Institution.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 26.

THERE was a very pleasant social gathering at Mrs. Little's bungalow on the 24th instant, to meet the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. A good many availed themselves of the invitation, and tennis, badminton, putting, and shooting were the amusements provided. The pleasant shade of the trees, in the well-appointed garden of this bungalow, was most refreshing after the hot and dusty drive to the place. Tea and refreshments were provided. It is a pity that more ladies do not take a larger interest in these admirable institutions. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens have been the only people who have thrown their hearts into the work and helped them., Mrs. Stevens having very kindly given up her house during the hot weather once every week as a meeting place.

AN "AT HOME."

A very select and pleasant "At Home" was given by Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, at his house on Friday afternoon. A great many improvements have been effected in the house and grounds, which include most pleasant "sitting-out" arrangements in the garden. Major Oosman Yar-ud-Dowla is still in attendance on H. H. the Nizam and was thus unable to be present.

CAPTAIN HIRSCH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Laik-ud-Dowla Theatre was crowded this evening to witness an exhibition of skill in telepathy and thought-reading given by Captain Hirsch, I. M. S. The entertainment was given in aid of the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, and judging from the crowded house, the proceeds must have been worth accepting. The band of the 96th Berar Infantry played a selection during the intervals. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, with Mrs. and Miss Bayley were present, also Sir Charles Egerton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hamilton, Brigadier-General Francis, and several others. The entertainment opened with a small farce entitled "The Master Magician." The actors were Mr. Conry, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Meade, and Captain Hirsch, Mrs. Florence taking the principal part. The scene was laid in a farmhouse in Devonshire. The interest centred round Phyllis Trehearne (Mrs. Florence). The plot was nothing, but the disappearance of one character, and the appearance of another in his place was most cleverly done, whilst the secret cabinet opened to disclose Phyllis Trehearne as a Fairy. The card tricks that followed were very good. Among some sleight-of-hand tricks, was an empty bowl that contained rice to overflowing and subsequently water instead of rice. The substitution of three coloured handkerchiefs in place of three white ones, and the vanishing magic wand, all attested to the cleverness of Captain Hirsch. The thought-reading was quite the most interesting feature of the evening. Several of the audience were asked to write a sentence on a slip of paper, which were mixed up, and three were selected to be read. One officer read them, and was asked to step on to the stage and to concentrate his thoughts on what he had read, Captain Hirsch held his wrist, and then told correctly the contents of all the three papers. This clever display concluded the entertainment, and we earnestly trust that the house may be as crowded on the 30th, for the second performance, as it was last night, and that the officers who kindly helped may have the satisfaction of knowing that they gave a great deal of pleasure to an appreciative audience.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Major Crawford, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkhas, is appointed Commandant and Major Chatterton, 2nd-in-Command of that Battalion *vice* Colonel O'Donnell vacating.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne, R. E., is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer at Aden on return from leave.

Colonel Poett, Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of that Command *vice* Brigadier-General Capper vacated.

Colonel Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, is granted 8 months' combined leave out of India.

Colonel H. Appleton R. E., is permitted to reside in India.

Major-General Dening, Commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade, has been selected for a Divisional Command, and will succeed General Pretyman in Command of the Burma Division.

MYSORE RESIDENT'S TOUR.

Proceeds on Leave in March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

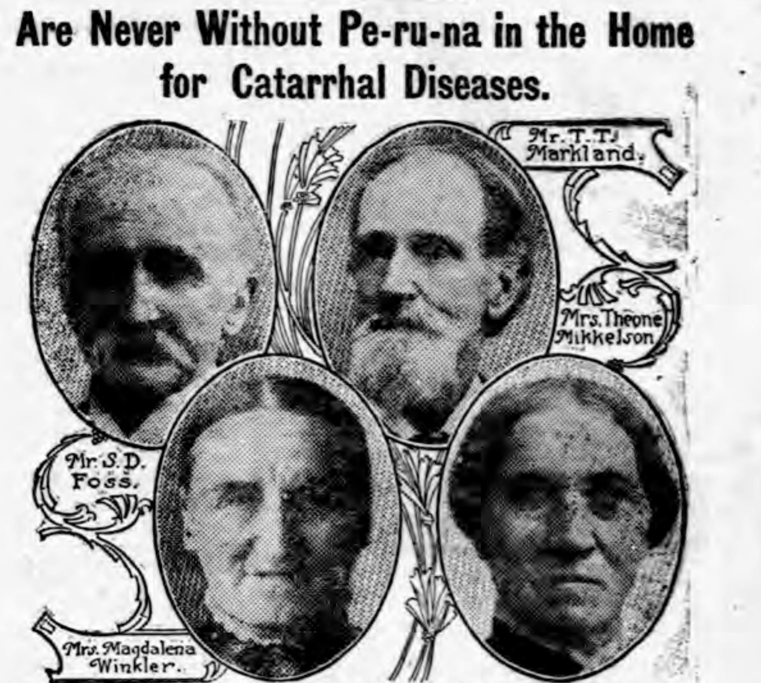
BANGALORE, JANUARY 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., British Resident of Mysore, proceeds this evening on tour through Coorg.

He expects to take eight months' leave from March next. Nothing is known as to the choice of his *locum tenens*.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.


Mr. T. T. Markland.
Mrs. Theone Mikkelson
Mr. S. D. Foss.
Mrs. Magdalena Winkler.

MR. S. D. FOSS, 116 S. E. 6th street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I wish to congratulate you on your medicine, Peruna. I have been a sufferer with catarrh of the stomach for over two years, but since I have commenced to take your remedy I have been steadily improving until now I can safely say I feel no more of my old trouble, and as a matter of course, I will always have a good word for Peruna.

A GOOD WORD FOR PE-RU-NA.

"I recommend it to all my friends."

Mrs. Magdalena Winkler, Route 4, Westminster, Md., writes:

"I thank you very much for your advice. I can safely say that Peruna and Manalin have saved my life.

"When I wrote to you the first time, asking your advice, my condition was so poor that I did not expect to live through the winter, but now I am perfectly healthy. I cannot praise your medicine enough and I recommend it to others."

PRAISE FOR PE-RU-NA.

T. T. Markland, a well-known business man of Cincinnati, O., writes from 3100 Woodburn Ave., as follows:

"I find that in my case Peruna is a flesh builder. I am now at work every day, and have gained ten pounds. I took your Peruna according to directions, and the result was more than I expected.

GAINED 10 LBS. IN WEIGHT.

"I can now breathe with ease, and also my cough is stopped. I had it for six months before I took down with the grip.

"I took no other medicine but Peruna and it accomplished all. You told me in your first letter that Peruna would cure me and it has.

"I am seventy-three years old and can attend to my work and business as usual."

Mrs. Theone Mikkelson, Brigham City, Utah, writes:

"I wish to thank you for all the good Peruna has done me. I am entirely free from the cough which used to bother me so much every winter.

"My kidneys are also in good condition, and I feel stronger and better all over. For all these I give the credit to your excellent medicine, Peruna. I am pleased to recommend it to everybody."

GIVES PE-RU-NA CREDIT.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounsd each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

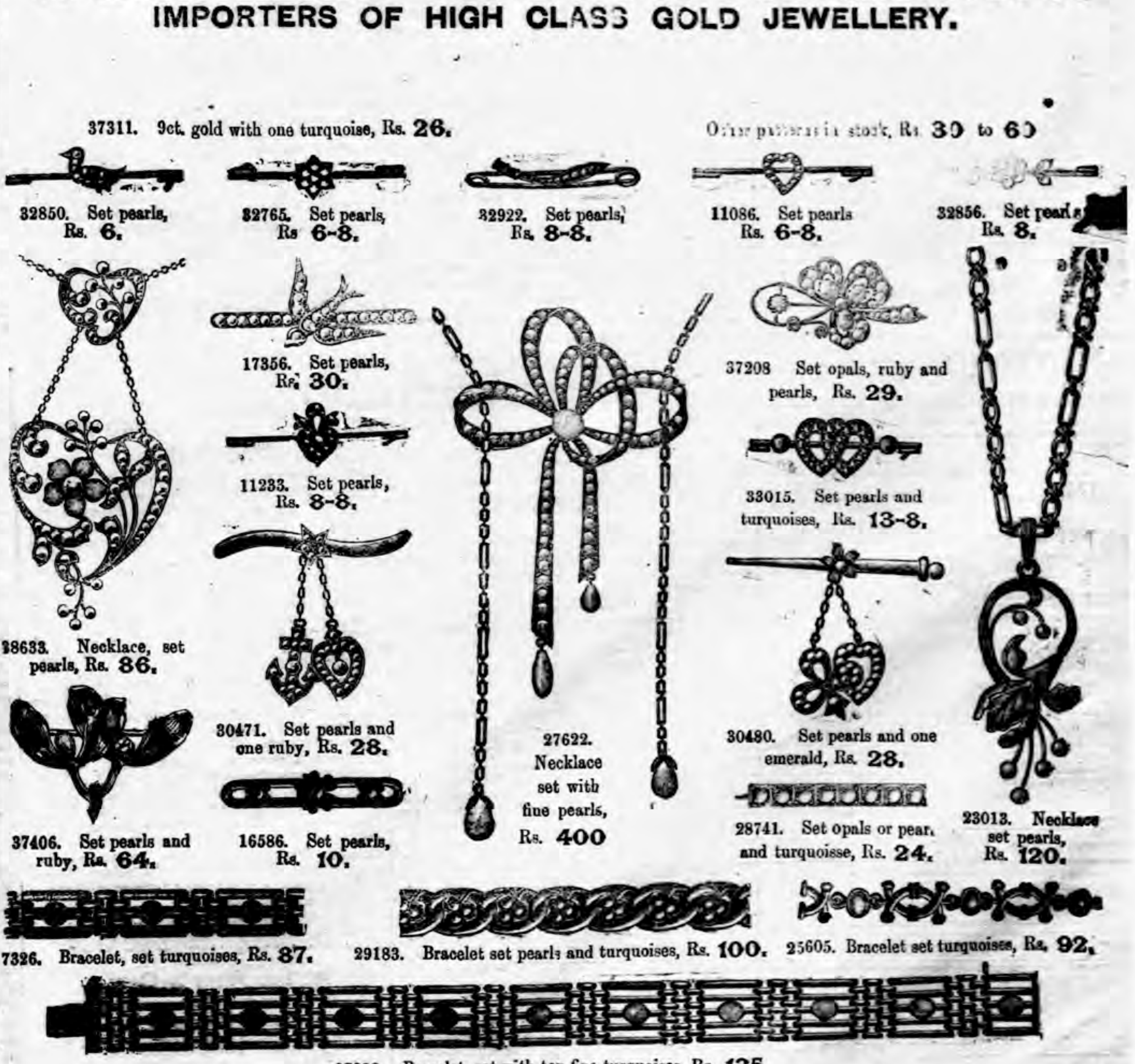
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.



37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
28741. Set opals or pearl and turquoisse, Rs. 24.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MAKING OF PERFUMERY.

The making of scent entails a process both complicated and far-reaching. Many parts of the earth have to be searched before the delicate extract finds it way to the boudoir. There is more than the essence of the flower in the clinging fragrance of the little purple violet. The essence has certainly been extracted from the finest violets that France can produce, and this gives the distinctive odour to the extract. At the same time there are at least twenty different ingredients taken from the animal and the vegetable as well as the mineral kingdom. The perfumer studies the art and attains new combinations every day, experimenting at every turn to obtain the best odour in the most lasting form. He starts amid a bewildering list of raw materials, and adding a little of this and a little of that, and he often meets with more than one failure before he attains success. The basis of the finest French perfumes which sell for such high prices is an extremely rare substance called ambergris and there are chemicals made from coal-tar, all of which, in proper combination, make the violet triple extract of right aotdongnalsdiur quality.

JEWELLERY MADE BY WOMAN.

There has been an unusual development in the art of jewellery making by women within the past year, and as goldsmiths and jewellers they are having considerable success. Women are now being regularly instructed in schools of design and in the shops of working jewellers and goldsmiths. The groundwork of equipment in the making of jewellery is a simple matter—an eye for colour, a sure taste in form, and deftness being considered the chief assets. That there was a real demand for artistic handwork in jewellery and silver-ware is proved by the uniform success of the trained woman who engages in this business. Much of the work is done in the semi-precious stones now so fashionable, and these stones owe much of their popularity to the tasteful fashion in which they are now mounted and arranged. Women jewellers have also been especially successful in designing chains, collars, and necklaces, in which semi-precious stones are mounted in gold of decorative design. This extensive use of the semi-precious stones has brought into notice all sorts of unusual and almost unknown stones of beautiful colour, so that the scope of an original and artistic designer is unlimited in choice of material. Women wear many ornaments now, and of greater variety than formerely. Many beautiful and distinctive additions to a costume in the way of buttons, hat-pins, chains, umbrella-handles, fans, bracelets, etc., can be had without the expenditure of a great deal of money. The revival of enamel work has given women an opportunity to make a good income, and the advantage that women find in this kind of work is that it may be done in their own homes. It takes a very short time for a clever girl to learn the art of enamelling.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th January, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. Crops are in good condition. Irrigation is in progress where practicable and weeding continues. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane and sowing of extra crops. The condition of cattle is good, except in Garhwal and Almora. Supplies are adequate. Fodder continues scarce in Rae-Bareli and is dear in Hardoi and Sitapur. Prices are stationary with tendency to fall in places.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows :—No rain fell in Gorakhpur during the week. Sugarcane pressing is in progress. Rust has done damage in parts of the Sadr tahsil. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Prices are stationary. The numbers on relief are :—on works 224, on gratuitous relief 1,990, in poor houses 358, total 2,572.

PUNJAB.

Good rainfall was received during the week in tehsil Kasauli, in Ambala and in parts of the Lahore district. The price of wheat is rising in Sialkot and falling in Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Layllpur ; prices of other food grains are slightly fluctuating. Sugarcane pressing continues in Rohtak, Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Ploughings and sewings of extra spring crops have commenced in Lahore, Sialkot, and Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. Rain is badly wanted in Rohtak, Ambala and Shahpur. Locusts appeared in parts of Rohtak, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan and damaged the crops slightly except in Rohtak. The turnip crop has also been damaged by a disease known as "hadda" in parts of Multan. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain. Spring sewings are completed. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good so far, but rain is now generally wanted. Locusts have slightly damaged the crops in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Pressing of sugarcane goes on, the outturn is good. The water supply is ample. Fodder is procurable. Cattle are in good condition except in a few villages of the Mardan tehsil in the Peshawar district. Prices show a downward tendency. Prices:—wheat 16 to 19½; gram 17 1/16 to 22 ; maize 17½ to 29½, and bajra 20 to 22 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There were showers during the week in Jaipur, Bikanir, Kotah, and Jhalawar ; the maximum fall varied from eleven to eighty-five cents in the Nazamaths of Kotah and Jhalawar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory and prospects are generally satisfactory. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are nearly steady throughout though still high in places.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There were slight showers during the week in Gwalior. Autumn harvesting is completed in Gwalior and continues elsewhere. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and picking of cotton are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are good. Crops have been slightly damaged in parts of the Bhopal and Baghelkhand Agencies. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good except in parts of Bhopawar and Indore. Prices are high in Baghelkhand and Malwa and are stationary elsewhere. Irrigation and weeding of opium are in progress.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is clear and cool. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are completed in most districts and reaping of linseed and til has commenced in parts of Wardha. Tur and ringni juar in Chanda ; linseed, gram and tur in Bhandara ; and linseed and gram in Raipur have been damaged slightly by insects. Rats have attacked wheat in three taluqs of Buldana. More rain is required in parts of the Hatta tehsil of Damoh. The standing crops are generally in good condition and prospects are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains fell in Saugor and rose [illegible] in Jubbulpore ; rice has become cheaper by one seer per rupee in Mandla ; juar rose in Amraoti and fell in Buldana by one seer : elsewhere prices are generally steady but still exceed the scarcity level in Wardha and Bilaspur.

NATIVE STATES.

The harvesting of autumn crops and sugarcane pressing still continue. Spring crops are in good condition and prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—Wheat 10 to 20 ; rice 12 1/2 to 17 ; and kodon 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

The Bombay Report has already been published.

The number of persons on relief was 81,492 an increase of 3,071.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	4	3	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division..............	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total........	11	9	123
Total plague deaths to date..	134,415		
Same date last year..........	10	7	133

THE reduction of fares to Colombo and back from Australia appears to have been very popular down south, says the *Ceylon Observer*, especially in West Australia. The former Colombo resident and journalist, Mr. F. J. Wayman, writes from Fremantle under date the 8th January :—"The reduced fares to Colombo are to remain operative throughout the entire year, which is a matter for congratulation. Last year, during the two months they were in vogue, fifty-three people from West Australia went to Ceylon for a holiday. This year the number should be at least doubled."

BY THE WAY.

DESERTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.

FROM a report just issued by the American War Department it appears that the proportion of desertion from the U. S. Army is steadily increasing. In the fiscal year ending July 1 last there were no fewer than 6,258 desertions—i e, 7·4 for every 100 soldiers on the roll. During the previous year the rate was 6.8, and in the year before that 6·1 per cent. The average from 1895 to 1904 was only 4·5 per cent. About 25 per cent. of the desertions took place within the first three months after joining the colours. In view of President Roosevelt's much-discussed action in disbanding a negro regiment, it is worth nothing that the average of desertion among the black troops is much less than among the whites, being only 2·3 per cent. of the former, as against 8.4 per cent of the latter. This discovery that the negroes have a higher regard for their oath of enlistment is not greatly relished in the Southern States.

THE MOTHER OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Crowland Abbey, in which the rector died recently is a mere fragment of the magnificent Benedictine monastery which dated from the days of the Heptarchy. Few religious houses have wielded wider influence, and a colony of "the merry monks of Croyland" are reputed to have first founded Cambridge University. Mr. Le Bœuf had been curate of Crowland before he became rector. He had devoted nearly all his clerical career to the restoration of the abbey under most disheartening circumstances, for the tower and north aisle, which alone remain, were lately twice damaged by lightning. Probably the aged rector would have regarded himself as "felix opportunitate mortis" by dying in the ancient edifice, of which he was the loving historian.

THE NEW ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

Mr. Sydney S. Hough, F. R. S., who has just been appointed Astronomer-Royal at the Cape, is the third Astronomer-Royal to be appointed within a year, Professor E. Whittaker having succeeded the late Professor Joly as Astronomer-Royal for Ireland and Mr. F. W. Dyson leaving Greenwich to take up the work of the late Professor Copeland as Astronomer-Royal for Scotland. The Cape appointment was rendered necessary by the retirement of Sir David Gill, who has been his Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope since 1879, and to whom the new Astronomer-Royal has been for some time chief assistant. Mr. Hough is thirty-six years of age, and his mathematical attainments—at Cambridge he was Isaac Newton Scholar—make him peculiarly fitted for the headship of the great Southern Observatory, which has done so much for the mathematical side of the science of astronomy.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT THE CAPE.

"For more effectually discovering the longitude at sea" the Cape Observatory was founded in 1820, and the Rev. Fearon Fallows, the first Astronomer-Royal, who had to build his own observatory, lived for three years in a hut superintending operations. He was allowed one assistant ; and when Sir David Gill went out twenty-six years ago the staff consisted of three assistants and three computers. Since then the work of the Observatory has grown immensely, and the new Astronomer-Royal will have under him some dozen scientific assistants and nearly twenty male and female computers. The distribution of correct time throughout South Africa is not the list of the duties of the Cape Astronomer-Royal, and Mr. Hough will also have to finish the geodetic survey of the southern part of the African Continent, on which Sir David Gill has been engaged for some years.

THE WANDERINGS OF A SEAGULL.

On October 25 last there was shot at Ouchy, on Lake Leman, a seagull, aged about sixteen months which, the County Gentleman states, was found to be wearing on its claw a silver ring, engraved with the words "Vogel-station, Rossitten 20." Rossitten is situated in the Lido of the Courland lagoon, between Konigsberg and Memel, in the Baltic, 1,560 kilometres from the Lake of Geneva. M. Forel, of Lausanne, communicated with Dr. J. Thienemann, director of the ornithological station at Rossitten. According to the latest notes, the gull No. 20 was hatched there, and was marked with the ring when a few weeks old, before it could fly, on July 4, 1905. It seems probable that it had thus made two winter migrations before it fell a victim to the human barbarian.

FREE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Free Church statistics go by counties or by districts, and Church of England statistics by dioceses, so that it is difficult to make comparison except as regards totals. There are two dioceses, however, the Liberator points out which are practically coterminous with counties. They are in widely different parts of the country—Cornwall and Lincoln. As Free Churchmen are sometimes accused of indifference to the religious education of children, we have collected the Sunday school figures of the Baptists, Congregationalists, and the various sections of Methodists, leaving the smaller denominations out of account. These figures are a year old but that matters little. The number of Sunday-school scholars is as follows :

	Free Church.	Anglican Church.
Cornwall............	56,694	20,510
Lincoln	61,409	44,980

After this adds our contemporary, let no one accuse the Free Churches of indifference to religious instruction.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF NEW YORK.

The general opinion that the American woman is pre-eminently "clubbable" will be confirmed by the statistics appearing in the new edition of "Club Women of New York." That publication gives the names and addresses of no fewer than 12,000 club women of that city. The total number of women's clubs recorded is 140, which includes thirty-two for study and social intercourse, eighteen political, fifteen patriotic—the distinction implies no reflection on the sincerity of American politics—nine philanthropic, six professional, and five devoted to municipal problems. In view of the present situation in this country, it is worth noting that the "raison d'etre" of thirteen of the eighteen political clubs is the desire for equal suffrage.

FLOWERS FOR CITY TOILERS.

Some notable instances of unobtrusive kindness are related in the *Sunday Strand* for January. Here is one example : Last summer it struck a lady at Beckenham, and the local station-master, too, that many of the gentlemen who lived in the district, and who went to town each morning, had large gardens which contained more beautiful flowers than they really knew what to do with. So they thought what a good thing it would be if some of these people could be got to bring bouquets of flowers daily for the benefit of City toilers, who would greatly appreciate such kindness. A large basket was placed outside the station at Beckenham Junction, and the regular travellers were invited to fill it each morning with their own bouquets when they came down to catch the train. The idea caught on splendidly, and very soon the basket was filled every day with most beautiful flowers. These were daily carried up to London by the railway company, and there they were distributed by arrangement amongst the factory girls of the East End, who were extremely desirous of being the recipients of such favours. The excellent plan went on all the summer, and it is difficult to tell how many thousands of weary workers had their dull lives brightened by the happy thought of the lady and station-master at Beckenham Junction.

"MERE MAN'S" MISTAKE.

Sarah Grand, the famous novelist, speaking at Lincoln said the saddest feature about the mere man was that he resolutely preferred to make misery rather than happiness for himself. He knew that on woman depended his best chances of happiness from the cradle to the grave, yet every movement for the better education and development of women had his strenuous opposition. He had his amiable moods, his social moods, in which woman could get from him anything she liked. But unfortunately they did not last, or she would have had the suffrage long ago. Consider the restrictions which he put upon woman. Could there ever be a more perfect system for the development of pure idiots and of the "'Help-help' scream-at-a-mouse" sort of lady? Woman longed to serve mankind, but every time she tried to be good and to do good she had to run the gauntlet of fiery opposition. Everything had been tried to stop the decay of nations save the one thing of developing all that is best in women.

WHERE CHARITY BEGINS.

The public-spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance stopped her. She started at him in her near-sighted way.

The Lady: "Little boy, haven't you any home?"

The Little Boy : "Oh, yes'm; I've got a home."

The Lady: "And loving parents?"

The Little Boy : "Yes'm."

The Lady : "I'm afraid you do not know what love really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?"

The Little Boy: "Yes'm."

The Lady: "Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?"

The Little Boy: "Yes'm."

The Lady: "Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on 'When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?' next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock at Lyceum Hall?"

The Little Boy (explosively): "What's the matter with you, ma? Don't you know me? I am your little boy!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE LAND O' THE LEAL.

A great writer seems to have the faculty of attracting to himself the reputations of others of less note. A valiant attempt is being made just now to take away Lady Nairne's most famous song and attribute it to Burns. Not long ago there was a small controversy about "The Land o' the Leal," in which it was attempted to make out that the real "Land o' the Leal" was Scotland! There could hardly be a more striking instance of the way in which people discuss poems without really having read them ; for it would be difficult to maintain this thesis with the text of Lady Nairne's beautiful verses before one, and yet quite a number of correspondents of a literary weekly paper were found to support it—mostly on the strength of a speech in which Mr. Gladstone daringly applied to Scotland the phrase which Lady Nairne had used of Heaven. Now, in the same periodical, the assault is renewed, in the supposed interest of Burns. A correspondent informs us that down to the appearance of the biography of Lady Nairne in 1868 the authorship of "The Land o' the Leal" was universally attributed to Burns. He fails, indeed, to explainn why it was not included in the canon of Burns work by any responsible editor ; but that is a trifle. He revives the old story that "The Land o' the Leal" was written by Burns on his death-bed, and addressed to "Jean" instead of to "John."

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL STORY.

He then launches out into a wonderful tissue of literary history. "The true 'Jean' copy," this correspondent informs us, "had appeared in a work entitled 'The Lyric Muse of Robert Burns' published by John Smith, Montrose, in 1819 (four years before Lady Nairne's version was seen or heard of), and it was then seen that Burns was the author. The 'John' disguise, which had evidently been made to prevent identification and consequent revelations, had not been explained, and thus room was left for the opinion that the address had been changed falsely to make the song appear as Burns' parting address to his wife. Knowing this, and also the fact that Lady Nairne could be said to have put her hand to the song, Dr. Rogers assigned the origin to her, supporting her claim by inventing the story of the Colquhoun baby and others of a like nature. All these so-called proofs are controverted by the song itself, which contains words spelt by no other writer except Burns himself." This circumstantial story seems to demand consideration. As a matter of fact it does not seem to be quite certain whether "Jean" or "John" is the true reading ; in the "Golden Treasury" Palgrave adopted the "Jean" version, apparently on the ground that it was more poetical. Unfortunately for those who love a mystery, the discovery is shown to be a mare's nest by Lady Nairne herself. In her last years she explained how it happened that her finest song had been attributed to Burns without her troubling to reclaim it. She preferred to write anonymously, for reasons which were stronger in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century than they would appear in these days of feminine authorship.

LADY NAIRNE'S ACCOUNT.

Of "The Land o' the Leal" she told a friend:—"I wrote it merely because I liked the air so much, and I put these words to it, never fearing questions as to the authorship. However, a lady would know, and took it down, and I had not Sir Walter's art of denying. I was present when it was asserted that Burns had composed it on his death-bed, and that he had it 'Jean' instead of 'John' ; but the parties could not decide why it never appeared in his works, as his last song should have done. I never answered. . . . I have only acknowledged the authorship to a single other person except at your bidding." This simple statement of fact is quite enough to outweigh any amount of ingenious argument from internal evidence, since it has never been suggested that Lady Nairne was a plagiarist, and something more than a few printer's errors would be required to destroy our faith in her veracity. Perhaps in future she will be allowed to keep the laurels which Scotland has unquestioningly laid on her tomb.

THE SHELLEY-KEATS MEMORIAL

The house in which Keats died at Rome has now been purchased by the Committee which was lately appointed for that worthy purpose. The sum paid was £2,400, in addition to £240 paid in advance for the option to buy, and it is still necessary to raise a further sum of £1,600 in order to clear off a mortgage. The Committee hopes within the next six months to house a most interesting collection of manuscripts, portraits, and other relics of Keats and Shelley which has been procured or promised. This museum is sure to become a centre for literary pilgrims, since the association of Keats and Shelley with Rome is strong in the minds of all who have read the "Adonais." The graves in the little Protestant cemetery which lies under the shadow of the pyramid of Caius Cestius—to be buried so beautiful a place, as Shelley said, might make one in love with death—will be permanently kept in order by the Committee, who will probably derive ample funds for that purpose from the shillings paid by tourists to visit the museum in the Piazza di Spagna. Owners of relics of Keats or Shelley might do worse than lend their property to this museum according to the modern habit of regarding such ownership as a stewardship rather than a freehold. It is a pity that some of the most interesting of such relics—like the Shelley note-books, which were sold at the auction of Dr. Garnett's library for the amazing sum of £3,000—go across the Atlantic. Yet one cannot grudge them to American worshippers, since there are fortunately enough to go round, and the really important thing is that they should always be available to biographers or editors who are engaged in the task of illustrating a poet's mind or life for the general reader. American collectors are usually quite as ready to put their treasures at the disposal of students with proper credentials as those of any other country.

LOCAL COLOUR.

An ingenious writer in the *Spectator* discusses the importance of minute accuracy in a novelist's "local colour," which he concludes to be overdone at the present day. Mrs. Atherton lately told a wondering world that she had made an excursion of thirteen days, from San Francisco to Sitka, in order that she might be sure of getting an accurate background for a single chapter of her latest novel. This meticulous care for minor exactness—it is not pretended that the accuracy of the background had any particular bearing upon the story—is quite characteristic of the modern novelist, who is generally punctilious about taking the world into his or her confidence. We learn in constant paragraphs of "literary gossip" that the eminent Mr. A. has spent some months in exploring the Roman Catacombs, where the scene of his forthcoming novel is to be laid; that the popular Mr. B, has found it necessary to delay the publication of his new story in order to correct its details by a trip to the Klondyke; that the celebrated Mr. C. has gone up three times in a balloon in order to obtain the proper atmosphere for the great aeronautical love-scene in his half-written romance, and so forth. This is frequently accounted to them for righteousness, and the writer in the *Spectator* will cause some searchings of heart when he maintains that "the extreme view of local colour is akin to that old heresy in politics which has been called 'statesmanship by globe-trotting'—the belief that no man is entitled to speak with authority about, or to administer, a far country unless he has visited it."

EVADING THE DIFFICULTY.

As Prior indignantly asked, "Must one swear to the truth of a song?" Some of the most successful novelists have evaded the difficulty of accurate local colour by laying the scene of their stories in Ruritania, or seaboard Bohemia, or Little Liliput, where no cantankerous traveller can traverse their own conception of scenery and flora. But it shows an agreeable sense of duty in the novelist who writes about Sicily or Siberia or Japan that he should take as much pains as possible to make his descriptions true to nature. We think with approval of Scot galloping from Collantogle Ford to Stirling in order to be sure of making FitzJames perform his journey in reasonable time, or of Thackeray immersing himself in the local antiquities of Rye before he wrote a word of "Denis Duval." Few novelists can equal these masters in the great things: it is something that they should be convinced of the duty of emulating their diligence in the small ones—among which we agree with the *Spectator* in placing local colour.

A DILIGENT SEEKER.

Mr. Robert Hichens is at present hard at work upon a sequel to his book, "The Call of the Blood," which was one of the most prominent successes of last year's publishing list. He hopes to have it ready for the magazines, in which it will first appear, by the beginning of June. After that he will begin to write another book already mapped out in his imagination, which will also be published in serial form. It will deal, we understand, with an elaborate attempt by a woman to commit a crime, and will be, in the main, a study of a woman who is radically cruel, and who cannot brook any restraint of her impulses. Mr. Hichens seems to have abandoned England as the background of his dramas. The scene of this novel (of which we are able to give a hint or two), as in his last two books and in the one he is now writing, will be laid out of England. Mr. Hichens is now at Naples on his way to Biskra, in Algeria, the "Beni-mora" of "The Garden of Allah." It would be interesting to know whether the last mentioned book, which still stands as the novelist's greatest success, will ever be dramatized. We happen to know that if any adaptation of the book for the stage is done, Mr. Hichens will do it himself, but we are not aware whether that enters into his scheme of work for the near future.

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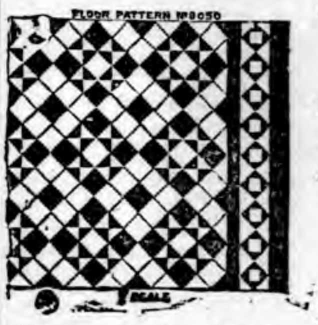

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